ARDUI
ACK.
r, Ill., Nov. 8th.
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TTLE.
ARDUI
CZEMA
e Baby Kick and Scream
Had to Wrap Her Hands
nd Put Her on the Table
o Dress. Would Tear Her
Face and Arms Almost to
Pieces. Grew Worse Under
All Remedies.
TICURA CURED HER
n my little girl was six months old,
d Eczema. We had used cold creams
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ched to wrap her hands up, and when I
dress her, I had to put her on the table,
could not hold her. She would kick and
m, and, when she could, she would tear
ce and arms almost to pieces.
ed four boxes of CUTICURA (ointment),
akes of CUTICURA SOAP, and gave her
UTICURA RESOLVENT and she was cured.
see no traces of the humor left. I
efully say that they have saved her life and
ne suffering as she did. I should
to give CUTICURA a fair trial.
7, '98. Mrs. G. A. CONRAD, Lisbon, N.
gticura
REMEDIES are the greatest
blood purifiers, and humor remedies of
vilized world.
SKIN-TORTURED BABIES AND
MOTHERS is a warm bath with CUTICURA
single application of CUTICURA (ointment),
ollents and skin cures,
treatment will give instant relief, permit rest
and sleep for child, and point to a speedy, per-
and economical cure of the most torturing, dis-
and humiliating of itching, burning, bleeding,
pimply, and crusted skin and scalp humors with
hair, when all else fails.
throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND
Sole Props., Boston.
"How to Cure Torturing Eczema," mailed free.
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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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CALL OF THE CORTES

Queen and Cabinet Decide to Convoke Spain's Parliament April 20.

FACING A GRAVE CRISIS.

Sagasta Explains That the Nation Is to Be Heard on the Question of War.

DYNASTY IN GREAT PERIL.

General Weyler to Command the Army in the Event of a Conflict with America.

BECOMES THE HERO OF THE HOUR.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY A. E. HOUGHTON.]

Madrid, April 14.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The Cortes will assemble on Wednesday next, April 20.

This was decided on at the Cabinet meeting today, and the Queen Regent signed the decree at 6 o'clock this evening.

The Cabinet council, which was presided over by the Queen, was of exceptional importance and lasted two hours. Afterward the Ministers remained one hour at the Foreign office drawing up the decrees approved by the Queen previously. They are as follows:

First—Convoking the Cortes on April 20 instead of the 25th. The preamble of the decree will expose in full the circumstances at home and abroad justifying so unusual a step.

Second—Opening of a national subscription for increasing the strength of the navy.

Tenor of the Call.

The preamble of the royal decree says: "The present situation and the extraordinary importance of the resolutions which will be proposed and adopted necessitates that, despite the proximity of the opening of the Cortes, the date should be advanced in order that the body which has the duty of guiding and inspiring the power to which the constitution has confided the defense of the honor and integrity of the nation should be assembled to express its wishes."

The preamble of the national subscription decree for increasing the navy says:

"The presence of the numerous offers the government has received in the critical circumstances, and the need of organizing offers so that they may attain the result which inspires them, compels the government to direct this patriotic movement and to exhort everybody to subscribe."

The council approved a circular note that the Minister of Foreign Affairs will telegraph at once to all Spanish representatives abroad to protest solemnly against the accusations of the Senate report as to the part Spain is alleged to have played in the Maine affair.

Recall of Polo.

The Ministers also authorized Señor Gullon to recall the Spanish Minister at Washington as soon as the President sanctions or indorses the resolutions of Congress.

The ministerial papers cast the blame for the present drift of the relations between the two countries on the American Congress and the systematically aggressive interference in Cuba, accusing American politicians of wishing to push Spain to declare war.

Premier Sagasta made a statement at the Cabinet meeting regarding the developments in the Cuban situation as affected by events in Washington. He declared that the situation was serious and while pointing out that "the debates in Congress have no legal value," he said he deemed it advisable to expedite the reopening of the Cortes in order to allow the national opinion and its representatives to declare the will of the people and to enable the government to act in accord with the nation."

Another Cabinet Minister who was interviewed on emerging from the council said: "The true climax is approaching. But Spain is calm. She has done everything to avert war, and is now confident in her right and in the justice of her cause. She is ready to defend her soil and her honor. When the American government communicates its decisions Spain will stand ready to meet all eventualities."

The Queen Regent heads the national navy fund with a donation of a million pesetas, and the Infanta Isabel contributes 50,000 pesetas.

Ministers Defer to the People.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY JAMES CREELMAN.]

Madrid, April 14.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—The Ministers see that war is inevitable unless Cuba be surrendered. They dare not show a sign of weakening. And they are not willing to plunge the country into what they know will be a hopeless and disastrous war without sharing the responsibility for it with the people. Hence the assembling of the Cortes on the 20th.

Señor Sagasta told his associates of the latest developments in the situation and read the report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs and the resolutions passed by the House calling for intervention in Cuba. He said that while debates in Congress could not be officially considered, except as revealing the temper of the American people, yet, in view of what Congress was doing, he deemed it advisable to have the Cortes in session so that the national opinion of Spain might also have an outlet and that the government might be able to act in accordance with the will of the nation. The Ministers reassembled at the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and drew up a statement of Spain's position, which Señor Gullon will communicate to the powers.

Will Prepare a War Budget.

Washington, D. C., April 14.—The Spanish Minister had not been officially advised up to a late hour tonight that the meeting of the Spanish Cortes had been advanced from April 25 to April 20. The press cables from Madrid were not doubted, however, as it was thought to be quite probable that the present grave condition of affairs would lead to the assembling of the Cortes at the earliest possible date.

There is no doubt that the Cortes will prepare a war budget adequate to the existing condition of affairs, which budget will be akin to the $50,000,000 defense fund recently appropriated by Congress. It is understood that the Spanish war budget is not likely to be less than 250,000,000 pesetas.

The address of the Queen Regent upon the opening of the Cortes is looked forward to as another important feature in connection with Spanish-American affairs, as it is definitely known that the Queen Regent will deal with the existing crisis.

SPAIN'S CALL FOR WEYLER.

Is the Hero of the Hour in Madrid and Will Lead the Army Against America.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Madrid, April 14.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—Weyler is here, summoned by the government in its hour of need. He will be commander-in-chief of the Spanish forces in the war against America.

So runs the rumor. The people demand it. Weyler is a popular idol.

Weyler will be sent to Cuba, it is said; sent at once to resume his campaign of murder and rapine and personal enrichment; to be on hand to conduct the war against the United States on the lines laid down by him while Captain General.

The sending for Weyler is a master play on Sagasta's part. The howl the opposition press has raised, the indignation of the people at what they call the betrayal of Spain in the meaningless cessation of hostilities in Cuba—which to them is anything but meaningless—has placed the government in a dilemma.

The opposition is ready to support the government in strong measures; even the Carlists are anxious to aid it in war. But at the least sign of faltering there is a shriek of rage that is echoed from the rock of Gibraltar to the Bay of Biscay.

Even the throne is in danger. The ministry feels its danger. It is only held together by dire necessity. The wave of popular anger that has spread over Spain causes the Cabinet to quake. The very throne of Alfonso trembles. Hence the call to Weyler.

Demonstration Is Prohibited.

Weyler was met at the railway station by General Pratt, in full uniform, and a dense crowd of citizens and soldiers. A popular demonstration was expected and nipped in the bud. Detachments of police guarded the station, police lined the streets through which Weyler passed in his carriage, and police stood guard within the doors of Weyler's palace.

"I have offered my services to the Queen," he said to your correspondent. "War with America is inevitable, or Cuba is lost to Spain. I prefer war to a prolongation of the present tension between the two countries."

The opposition press voices the sentiments of the people when it hails Weyler as a savior of the nation's honor. Papers which have been spattering him with all the venom of detestation ever since his return from Cuba today place him upon a pedestal with a halo over his head and hail him as a god.

The feeling in Madrid tonight is so bitter that any disturbance may be turned into a gigantic riot. "The Austrian" is the nickname they have given the Queen Regent. Animosity to her personally finds expression on every hand. Her appeals to the Pope and to her uncle, Francis Joseph of Austria, have struck a note that jars harshly in discord with the diapason of belligerency in the popular breast. Unusual precautions are being taken to prevent a repetition of the rioting of Sunday.

Weyler a Hero in Madrid.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Madrid, April 14.—The feature of the opposition press is to bring General Weyler to the front and make him the champion of the cause of revolution, under the guise of the savior of national honor. The Pais, under large headlines, reading, "Great Treason—Spain Is Sold," says:

"It is in the atmosphere one breathes. It is on all lips, it is sticking in our throats and palpitating in our hearts. When ready to fight we have been vilely sold. Yesterday we were men; today we are women. But the country will avenge the treason."

Then the Pais turns to General Weyler, after having been unfriendly to him for a long time, and exclaims:

"General Weyler is not alone in appreciating the present dishonor. He is backed by numerous Republicans, patriotic Carlists, the Robledo Conservatives, which party is composed of many Senators and Deputies, and the representatives of the provinces; all of the loyal Spaniards in Cuba, with the volunteers, the leaders of the army, who blush under the stigma of the armistice, and he will have the support of the masses, who are only waiting for a guide and leader. General Weyler is not alone. No General and no political personage has more followers today than he has. May General Weyler not disappoint the hopes of so many patriots."

QUEEN TALKS OF ABDICATING.

Will Leave Spain Unless the Cabinet Upholds the Honor and Dignity of the Nation.

London, April 15.—The Madrid correspondent of the Morning Post telegraphing by way of Biarritz says:

"The Queen Regent has informed the members of her court that it is her intention to abdicate immediately if the Cabinet takes any steps derogatory to Spain's honor and dignity."

SPAIN TAKES UP THE GLOVE.

Is Ready to Fight and Is on the Point of Declaring War Against America.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY ROBERT WARNER.]

Berlin, April 14.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—Advices received here by the Minister of Foreign Affairs are to the effect that Spain is on the point of taking up the glove thrown in her face by the United States Congress and of declaring war herself.

It is stated that this move on the part of Spain will be forced upon her by the irrepressible clamor of the Spanish people and of the press for revenge for the constant insults which are being heaped upon her by the people of the United States. Some of the papers go so far as to maintain that the nation will be forever disgraced in the eyes of the European powers if she will permit her honor to be trampled in the dust any longer by the Yankees. The Spanish jingoes insist that Spain must not permit America to forestall her in a declaration of war. They are tired of the dilly-dallying tactics of the United States Congress and declare that if the Spanish ministry will continue to imitate America a revolution in Spain may be expected at any moment.

Yesterday's events in Washington have wrought a decided change of sentiment in Berlin, strongly unfavorable to the United States. This sentiment finds expression in all of the evening papers. They say that the scandalous scenes in the Washington Congress yesterday were unworthy of a great nation in the present critical hour. Nevertheless there is but one voice, which says that war is absolutely unavoidable. The National Zeitung asserts that the Cuban problem can be honorably solved by the disputing nations only by an actual conflict. The conservative Reichsbote says that the Spanish-American war may be regarded as having really entered on its first stage, even though no shots have as yet been exchanged. The same organ expresses its surprise over the mercenary motives of many of the American politicians, who in a question of war

(Continued on second page.)

GIVEN UP TO TALK.

Senate Spends an Entire Day on Cuban Resolutions.

END MAY COME TONIGHT.

Today's Session Is Likely to Be Long Drawn Out.

HOBART MAKES A SENSATION

Washington, D. C., April 14.—[Special.]—When the Senate convened this morning the galleries were almost deserted. It looked as though Cuban enthusiasm had suffered from the dampening effect of the weather. The diplomatic gallery was absolutely empty and remained so until long after the session opened, and the gallery reserved for the families of the Senators, the President, and the Vice President was occupied by scarcely more than a handful of people.

When Senator Davis obtained unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolution reported yesterday by the Foreign Relations committee Senator Hoar rose to speak, but it was explained that at the hour of adjournment yesterday Senator Turner of Washington had the floor and the Massachusetts Senator willingly yielded. Mr. Turner's address was an arraignment of the President for his delay in the Cuban matter. He argued that if Congress followed the direction of the President they would make war against the Cubans instead of the Spaniards, and he read the following telegram from a regiment of the Knights of Pythias of Spokane:

"Some time ago we offered our services in case of war. Kindly notify the President that our offer is suspended until we learn whether this government proposes to fight Cubans or Spaniards."

Senator Hoar followed the Westerner in a speech in which he urged peace. He indorsed everything, or almost everything, that the President has said or done or has not said or done. He said that the many rebukes which were being showered upon the President by certain Senators and people simply were a repetition of history, and cited the rebuke of the people when Washington withheld action in the Chase treaty, when Adams was slow to move in the controversy with the French directorate, and when Andrew Jackson was considering the annexation of Texas.

"I am old enough to remember," said the Massachusetts Senator, "the cries of 'On to Richmond, on to Richmond,' and the charges of cowardice which were made against Abraham Lincoln. Some of us can remember General Grant's feelings during a similar conflict between Spain and Cuba. There was the same excitement in those days, but we did not throw law books at each other; we used the same self-restraint that has marked the course of the President."

Turpie for Recognition.

When Senator Turpie of Indiana began to speak he had a much smaller audience, for there was a general exodus for lunch, and those who remained were more engrossed in sandwiches than in the Cuban question. The empty seats in the galleries had no effect upon the Senator, and he made one of the strongest appeals for recognition of Cuban independence that was presented to the Senate today.

"I want this reason for our action to go before the nations of the world as the one which prompts us to war," said Senator Gray, in the course of his remarks upon the real reason as he conceived it for our declaring war. "We have purged ourselves of every selfish motive, and our only reason is that we cannot longer endure the outrages that are being perpetrated on that island. We have nothing to do with the Monroe doctrine, for that has nothing to do with this case, the conditions of which are peculiar."

Vice President Makes a Sensation.

Among those who listened to a part of the debate were Sir Julian Pauncefote and a considerable number of the Diplomatic Corps, Speaker Reed, Mr. Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court, and the Hon. W. J. Bryan. The speeches were interspersed with sharp and spirited colloquies, some of which caused intense excitement in the galleries. Many times the applause both on the floor and in the galleries was tumultuous, and the Vice President was obliged more than once to warn the spectators that no demonstrations were, under the rules, to be permitted.

Within a few minutes of adjournment a genuine sensation was created by the efforts of the Vice President to subdue the applause induced by the effort made to prolong the session until a vote could be taken.

Vice President Hobart directly addressed the galleries and ordered that the applause should cease. Nearly every Senator was on his feet, and the main aisle in front of the President's desk was crowded with Senators.

"The chair is himself out of order!" shouted Mr. Gray [Del.]. "He has no right directly to address the people in the galleries."

"Such a thing was never done before in the Senate," declared Mr. Bate [Tenn.].

"The applause was started by Senators on the floor," some one shouted from the crowd in front of the President's desk.

"I started it myself," explained Mr. Mason [Ill.], "and am prepared to assume the responsibility for it."

Turner Attacks McKinley.

The first speaker of the day was Senator Turner of Washington. Mr. Turner began a speech in which he sharply criticised the administration for the "vacillating and irresolute, cowardly and pusillanimous policy" pursued by it in the Cuban question. He said that the developments of the last two weeks had shaken his faith in those who held the President's ear and confidence.

Mr. Turner declared himself strongly in favor of the resolution presented by the minority of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and for so doing said he needed no further justification than the magnificent state paper which accompanied the majority report. He declared, however, that the same malevolent influences which had paralyzed the Executive and almost caused the people to revolt were still at work. If these influences should succeed the whole country would know the disgraceful story, and the nation would be shamed.

Mr. Turner maintained that Congress could not delegate to the President the power to make war. "The Congress of the United States is the organized conscience of the country," said he, "and it is the only power which can take the dread step of war."

After vehemently attacking the President for the delays which had occurred in the sending of his message to Congress Mr. Turner charged that the delay last week was not due to the request of General Lee, but to the fact that Archbishop Ireland had cabled to the Vatican in the hope that the holy father might be able to bring about a peaceful solution of the difficulty. The President was waiting upon the Pope and action taken to secure that which American diplomacy had failed to obtain.

Mr. Turner ridiculed the diplomatic negotiations of the administration, and demanded to know whether Congress wanted more of it. He declared the State department, even with the support of the Department of Justice, was weak and unavailing. At the Spanish end of our diplomatic line we had as Minister a man whose desire for peace was so strong that he refused to obey the plain instructions of his superiors. Mr. Turner declared with bitter sarcasm that with such diplomatic agents representing the United States the Madrid government might, eventually, for a suitable indemnity, absolve this country for blocking the harbor of Havana with the shattered hull of the Maine.

The flashing sword of the United States must be drawn for Cuban independence and it would be wielded by an arm stronger than ever. Once uplifted it should never be lowered until Spain was driven from the Western Hemisphere. He read several telegrams from prominent citizens of Washington, in order to indicate the drift of sentiment in that State. One from the Governor declared that intervention without recognition of independence would be utterly unsatisfactory. Another from the Colonel of the First Regiment, uniformed rank, Knights of Pythias, which had tendered to the President its services in case of war, directed him to withdraw the offer, as it had been made under the impression that they would be called upon to fight Spaniards, not Cubans.

Hoar Pleads for Peace.

When the venerable Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Hoar, arose to follow Mr. Turner there was a visible stir in the audience, for the conservatism of the Senator from Massachusetts is well known. His first sentence fell from his lips slowly and distinctly and showed that he was for peace if peace could be had. He said he wanted to make a few observations quietly, calmly, and in the manner of a court dealing with the great problems of public welfare and public honor. He thought it was not the time for impassioned rhetoric, loud declamation, the clapping of hands, and the stamping of feet, but rather it was the position of absolute deliberation that should command such a scene and such an occasion.

He then argued that the report of cruelty and oppression in the Island of Cuba undoubterly warranted some measures which would bring peace, but he doubted the wisdom of rushing headlong into war until every other diplomatic effort had been made to bring about an honorable cessation of hostilities.

Then, with a voice trembling with emotion, his head slowly shaking as the words came forth, he told how a Captain of a company of infantry organized in the same town in which he was born went forth in the morning of the revolution to hold the bridge at Concord and said that he was in the same position as that Captain was. Realizing the tremendous responsibilities of his high office, he thought that whatever was done should be done with an eye single to the situation.

He said he was born in a cold latitude and consequently might look upon things in a somewhat different light, and then, with hand raised and amid a profound stillness in the Senate chamber, he made this significant remark: "If this country is to do a great act of international justice let us do it calmly and deliberately."

Senator Hoar argued that the attacks upon the President were ill-advised and most illtimed; that instead of condemnation of the policy of the Executive the country and the Congress should commend the President in his efforts making for peace so long as peace could be had with honor. Then, passing away from that proposition, after paying a tribute to the President, the Senator said that the men who suffered by modern wars were not the men who provoked them, and the men who reaped the benefits from wars were a few officers and the stock jobbers. He said that war meant the addition of untold millions to the public debt of the country, the piling up of pensions mountain high, and would bring woe and desolation to thousands of homes.

"I like and thank the President of the United States for his sublime self-restraint in this emergency and for holding back so far as he could the step towards war."

Mr. Hoar said that the name of McKinley would be linked with other actions of notable self-restraint which had characterized the American people in other momentous hours. "Have we forgotten," said he, "that the same kind of obfurgation and contumely was hurled at the head of Washington when he held back the people from another war with England?"

"I am old enough," said Mr. Hoar, "to remember some of these tempests of popular excitement in Congress and out of it. Some of the Senators here remember the cry of 'On to Richmond! On to Richmond!' and the charges of impotence and cowardice which were heaped upon Abraham Lincoln. Some of us on this side of the chamber wish that we might forget Bull Run."

Not Entitled to Recognition.

He then rapidly reviewed a great many international cases, with citations from international law to show that the recognition of the present government of Cuba would be inimical to the best interests of the United States and would not have the support of civilized nations.

"To recognize the insurgents," said the Senator, "would be to ignore our whole history, and we cannot recognize that independence without flying in the face of the whole history of the world.

"We need the sympathy of the civilized world in the struggle which seems so near to us, and we can only keep it by recognizing the law of nations."

He said he did not belong to the school of lawyers who believed that if the United States took Spain by the neck and heels and threw her out of the Island of Cuba it would make the United States responsible for any bonds which Spain might have agreed to pay from revenues derived from the island.

Mr. Hoar said the Cuban insurgents had a great title to the sympathies of this country. They were struggling for freedom; they were brave and resolute. The aspiration of Gomez seemed to be toward the establishment of a black republic in the West Indies. "And," said Mr. Hoar, "I honor him and bless him for that aspiration." The insurgents, however, he did not think, were without fault. Long before Spain had put into effect the reconcentrado order they had applied the torch to or otherwise destroyed everything that stood in their way from crops to towns.

Mr. Hoar held, however, that the fact that both parties to the war in Cuba were responsible for the existing horrors, did not in any way detract from our own responsibility. He thought it the right and duty of the American people to deal with the difficulties. "We should not," he said, "begin by quarreling among ourselves and slapping in the face the President of the United States; nor should we endeavor in the discussion of this matter to make party capital."

Spain Must Get Out.

He pronounced the report of the Foreign Relations committee a masterly document and paid its author (Mr. Davis) a high compliment for the ability exhibited in its preparation. He agreed with the conclusions of the report that the United States was warranted entirely by international law in putting an end to the horrors that existed at our very doors.

He agreed, further, he said, with the President of the United States, who had declared that it was impossible for Spain to maintain a proper and stable government upon

(Continued on third page.)

WILL TANNER QUIT?

Governor Said to Prefer Military Glory to Civil Office.

WANTS TO BE A GENERAL

Is Told He Must First Give Up His Present Position.

FRIENDS SAY HE IS WILLING.

Washington, D. C., April 14.—[Special.]—John Riley Tanner of Illinois would, according to the statements of some of his friends here, gladly exchange the office which he now holds for that of Major General in the United States army. He wants to go out and lead the Illinois troops in case the United States gets into war with Spain. He does not want to go unless he has proper military standing. He thinks that the quota of troops to be furnished by Illinois would entitle him to a Major General's position. He has friends here who say he would prefer fighting to the Governorship, and that the tented field would be more to his liking than the Executive Mansion at Springfield.

There is good authority for the statement that he would give up the Governorship to get into the fight, but he wants the proper rank.

On Saturday of last week he tendered the government the services of the Illinois militia, and said he would go out to command them. Today Congressmen Lorimer and Mann went up to the War department to see Colonel Morrison, who is in charge of the division of militia. They called for the purpose of supplementing Tanner's offer. There are several questions involved which developed during the course of the visit. The first arose from the plain quotation of the constitution of the State of Illinois, which prevents any State officer from holding an office under the federal government. This clause in the constitution is imperative, and not to be disregarded.

But the point that is perplexing the authorities at the War department is as to what would be the course to be pursued with the Governor himself. According to the tender of his services he desires to lead the Illinois troops, and the War department cannot say as yet whether the Illinois militia will be divided up into commands and details in the various brigades in case it is called out.

If it was left in one command and Tanner resigned the Governorship he might receive an appropriate rank. The army officers seem to think that the commands of the various brigades of militia, in the absence of new legislation, would be given over to them. If the militia be called out, and the supplemental call for volunteers was made, there might be a chance for civilians, especially those who have had military schooling at West Point or others who have served through the civil war, to get command.

Be this as it may, there are good grounds for the statement that the Governor not only wants to go to war, but he is said to be willing to resign the office he now holds and take command of the Illinois troops, provided he gets the rank at Major General.

TURNER GOES TO WASHINGTON.

Commander of First Brigade, I. N. G., Asked to Appear Before House Committee on Military Affairs.

Colonel Henry L. Turner, commanding the First Brigade, I. N. G., left the city at 5:30 o'clock last evening on a flying visit to Washington as the special military representative of the Governor of Illinois. So unexpected was his leaving that it was not until the train was gone that even his staff knew of his departure. In his absence Colonel Kavanagh, commanding the Seventh Regiment, is regarded as in command of the First Brigade, owing to his seniority of office.

It is given out from the office of the Adjutant General at Springfield that Colonel Turner has been ordered to Washington to represent the Illinois National Guard before the House Committee on Military Affairs, which has under consideration the much discussed bill for the reorganization of the army. It is given out that Chairman Hull of the House Committee on Military Affairs requested the attendance of Colonel Turner and a dozen other prominent National Guardsmen before the committee tomorrow to give them an opportunity to point out what they consider objectionable in the proposed measure. But there is a general supposition that Colonel Turner will also explain the condition of the Illinois National Guard to Secretary Alger.

Opposed Bill from the First.

Colonel Turner is the pioneer crusader against the Hull bill and has spent much money and time in arousing opposition against it. Recently he said:

"This bill threatens the very existence of the National Guard and is intended as the first step in a plot on the part of the regular army and its friends. If it is passed it will practically make the National Guard but a recruiting corps for the regular army."

Chairman Hull's attention was called to the published interview, of which the above is an extract, and at once wrote to Colonel Turner denying that the bill was intended as a blow at the National Guard.

Local guardsmen believe Colonel Turner will not return to Chicago until he has received assurance that in the event of war Illinois will be well represented in the field a few hours after the first call for troops.

In an interview given out at Springfield last evening Governor Tanner said Colonel Turner's visit to Washington had no connection with the tender of the National Guard to the Secretary of War, but that Colonel Turner went to represent the State and himself before the House Military committee, which has under consideration what is known as the army bill. "This bill as originally presented wipes out the National Guard," said Governor Tanner, "and all friends of the National Guard organization should vigorously oppose it in its present form."

Colonel Morrison Lisle, who commanded the famous Fifth United States Heavy Artillery, composed of colored men, during the war, desires to reorganize the "fighting colored regiment of Milliken's Bend." He can be seen or addressed at the Chicago Postoffice.

The Naval Reserves received yesterday from the Brooklyn Navy Yard 400 white and 400 blue uniforms. General John McNulta yesterday said that by the end of the week $6,000 will have been raised for the reserve.

In the expectation of being called to the seacoast the Naval Reserves are making preparations to have their ten boats conveyed with them.

A meeting of women physicians and trained nurses interested in the work of the recently organized Cuban Hospital Corps will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon at room 1011, 100 State street. All persons desirous

(Continued on fifth page.)

POPE RENEWS HIS EFFORTS.

Vatican Starts a New Movement of the Powers Looking to Further Delay.

Washington, D. C., April 14.—[Special.]—The following was obtained on high Catholic authority in Washington at midnight tonight:

"At 1 o'clock this afternoon Archbishop Ireland was supposed to be in Baltimore, but a cable dispatch from Cardinal Rampolla was received here for him. It stated that if the intervention resolutions before the American Congress could be delayed for a few days a peaceful settlement of the American-Spanish-Cuba situation was assured.

"The plan is this:

"The great powers will inform Spain that a congress of the powers will decide the questions at issue.

"This congress will resemble in every respect that held at Berlin.

"Spain will be told that she must recognize the independence of Cuba.

"As a reason for this it will be pointed out that a war with the United States would result in her losing both Cuba and Puerto Rico and becoming a beggar among nations.

"Europe does not want to see one of its monarchies threatened.

"Don Carlos, too, is threatening the present dynasty.

"The Maine disaster does not enter into the question at all.

"On receiving this message Archbishop Ireland visited the French Embassy.

"Not very long afterward the Archbishop, in company with the French Ambassador, entered the latter's carriage and drove to the Spanish Legation. They were there for some time. From the Spanish Legation they went to the Austrian Legation, where they were closeted with the Austrian Minister. Then the Archbishop returned to the French Legation."

"The President is aware of the situation."

The fact was confirmed that a new "exchange of notes" had begun between the European capitals with a view to making representations on the Spanish-American situation. In the same connection an informal meeting of the Ambassadors and Ministers in this city of the six great powers of Europe was held late in the day. Several of the foreign embassies received cable advices from their governments tonight.

It is understood that the present movement is not of the same mild character as that of last week.

Simultaneously word came from Madrid that the Spanish government was about to issue another appeal to the great powers of Europe. There is an apparent agreement in advance that the appeal will receive favorable consideration. It is not so certain that all of the powers are ready for a step of this character. Germany has of late shown a disposition to avoid exerting strong influences on the United States. Russia is also thought to be indifferent and Great Britain leans to the United States. France and Austria are most active in the present movement.

London, April 15.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"The memorandum which the Cabinet has decided to send to the powers gives a résumé of the report of the Spanish board of inquiry into the Maine disaster, contrasts it with the American report, and asserts that Spain's efforts to have the matter referred to an impartial commission named by the powers were frustrated by the refusal of the United States to acquiesce.

"Señor Sagasta today said that Señor Gulon, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, would report to the European powers the attitude assumed by the United States.

"After the Cabinet council the Ministers reassembled at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and there discussed the question of sending a note to the great powers, communicating the decisions arrived at during the day's Cabinet meeting and explaining the situation from the Spanish standpoint."

The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Several European powers, including Austria, are reported to have advised Spain to declare war, because further delay or concessions would be likely to provoke a revolution."

The Times says editorially: "Spain's note to the powers can have no effect except perhaps to delay the issue. The powers certainly will not intervene, while if they did neither the United States nor Spain would listen. It is doubtful whether, even if President McKinley regained his authority over the situation, he could now stem the tide of popular sentiment in America for war."

Madrid, April 14.—Señor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, had a conference late today with Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff, the British Ambassador; M. Patenotre, the French Ambassador; and Mgr. Nava, the Papal nuncio.

Some of the foreign diplomats continue to believe that a peaceful solution will be reached.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1898.

Weather for Chicago today: Fair; warmer.

Sun rises at 5:20; sets at 6:42.
Moon sets at 2:40.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BREMEN	Havel	Kaiser Wil'm II.
GENOA		
LEGHORN	Karamania	
LIVERPOOL	Rhynland	
NAPLES	Ems	
NEW YORK	Lahn	Karlsruhe.
NEW YORK	Majestic	American.
QUEENSTOWN		Canada.
QUEENSTOWN		Waesland.
QUEENSTOWN		Germania.
QUEENST WN	Lucania	
ROTTERDAM	Werkendam	
ROTTERDAM		Spaarndam.

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EXPECT VOTE TODAY

Friends of Cuba Believe the End of Debate Is Within Sight.

DELAY IN THE SENATE.

Dilatory Tactics Likely to Provoke Still More Radical Action.

DOES NOT LOOK FOR A VETO.

Senator Gray Believes President Will Sign the Joint Resolution.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

The Spanish Cortes is to assemble on April 20 to adopt war measures.

The Queen Regent of Spain heads the popular subscription to aid the navy.

Spain makes another appeal to Europe against American demands.

General Weyler is called to Madrid and is to have command of the army in case of war with the United States.

The Queen Regent says she will abdicate if the Cabinet takes any action derogatory to the honor of Spain.

The Senate spent the entire day in debating the Cuban resolution. It is believed today's session will continue until a final vote. There is a strong movement among Republicans in the House to concur in the Senate resolutions. Senator Grey announces his belief that the President will not veto any resolution agreed to by both Houses of Congress.

Washington, D. C., April 14.—[Special.]—War seems now a question of hours rather than one of days. In all probability when the Senate meets tomorrow it will not adjourn until a decisive vote has been taken on the Cuban question. There is not the slightest doubt as to the passage of the committee resolution so far as it relates to the expulsion of the Spaniards from Cuba and the direction to the President to use the land and naval forces and the militia to secure that result.

At the present time a clear majority of the Senate is in favor of going far in advance of the committee resolution, and of taking issue with the President direct by adding to the first clause of the resolution which declares:

"That the people of the Island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent," the significant amendment: "And that the government of the United States hereby recognizes the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island."

This radical action would not have received such strong support had it not been for the stand taken by certain Senators supposed to be in the confidence of the administration looking toward a long debate. Repeated efforts were made in the Senate this afternoon to fix a time for a vote at any convenient hour between 9 o'clock tonight and the same hour tomorrow night. These efforts were thwarted by certain Senators who, with no better excuse than the desire of themselves and their colleagues to get off speeches, were willing to delay intervention and continue the starvation for the sole purpose of flooding the record with their particular views on the subject of Cuba.

There is less excuse for such a stand as this in the Senate than in the House, for the peculiar rules of the Senate have enabled its members to shoot off speeches on Cuba whenever they felt inclined, and they have availed themselves liberally of the opportunity ever since there has been a Cuban question to talk about. Senators Caffery of Louisiana, Daniel of Virginia, and White of California were leaders in this singular movement, and they were willing to shoulder the awful charge of having contributed to the starvation of thousands of poor Cubans for the sole purpose of exploiting their own views on the subject. They were ably seconded by Mr. Wellington of Maryland, who has been a bitter opponent of Cuba and the Cubans every since he had his unfortunate tilt with Billy Mason last spring.

Reaction in the Senate.

Several of the well-known administration Senators who did not appear on the floor were exerting their influence to prevent a vote, and this has produced a decided reaction in the temper of the Senate. Senator Foraker believes that he has at least fifty votes for the straightout recognition of the Cuban republic.

The administration party has been notified by conservative and level headed men like Cullom and Allison that if they are guilty of any more filibustering tactics the Senate will surely vote for a recognition of the Cuban republic, which is the one thing which President McKinley has set his heart on defeating.

If the administration party stops its dilatory tactics early in the morning there will be a tendency to meet it half way and to round up the Senate against the recognition of the republic of Cuba, but if the President's friends continue their present policy they may succeed in forcing some delay, but the inevitable result will be an overwhelming majority for recognition instead of the declaration in the committee resolution, copied from the famous sentence in the American Declaration of Independence, that the people of Cuba "are and of right ought to be independent."

There is a well-defined understanding embracing about everybody in the Senate, except such eccentric geodlins as Wellington, that the Senate will continue in session steadily from 10 o'clock tomorrow morning until a vote is reached. An understanding has also been arrived at between the Senate leaders and those who have headed the insurgent movement in the House to the effect that whatever resolution is passed by the Senate shall be in the form of an amendment to the House resolution. This is a very necessary play in the direction of speedy action.

If the Senate should pass a separate resolution it would have to go at once

guished neither for parliamentary skill nor undue opposition to the administration. A resolution once buried in his committee might stay under the sod for an indefinite length of time. On the other hand, if the Senate takes the House resolution, strikes out all after the enacting clause, and amends by inserting the Senate resolution, the document then goes to the Speaker's table in the House and can be taken up for immediate action. If the House votes to concur in the Senate amendment that will be an end of the matter and the joint resolution will thereupon go to President McKinley.

Talk of a Veto.

There is a rumor about the Capitol to the effect that the President prefers the present House resolution, would swallow the Senate resolution with something of a wry face, and would veto the recognition of the Cuban republic. There is no official authority for this rumor whatever, although the views of the President were clearly expressed in his message, in which he made a forcible argument against the existing Cuban republic. His closest friends say that he will not veto any resolution passed by Congress.

Senator George Gray of Delaware, Democratic member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, dictated the following statement to THE TRIBUNE correspondent tonight:

"Tonight it looks to me that what is known as the Foraker resolution, the essence of which recognizes the independence of the Cubans, will be adopted by the Senate.

"As is well known, I do not favor the resolution, preferring rather the resolution passed by the House on yesterday. It looks tonight as if we should be able to reach a vote some time before midnight tomorrow. It is true that upwards of twenty-three Senators have expressed a desire to speak. Some of them, however, may change their minds or may decide to cut short their remarks. As to what the action of the House will be in the premises—whether it will recede and finally concur in the proposition to recognize Cuban independence—is problematical at this hour. My impression is that the House will in the end concur.

"Whether the President will, as has been stated in the press of this evening, veto a joint resolution recognizing the independence of the Cubans is an open question. It is my personal opinion that he will not. I held a conference with him no later than this morning during which we went over the situation somewhat in detail as it is today and he made no reference to it.

"It would at this hour, when the aspirations of the country are ardent and hope is high, be looked upon by the people as an ungracious act.

"The voice of Congress is the voice of the sovereign people, and when the people speak in tones unmistakable he would be a courageous President indeed who in an emergency like this would disregard their commands."

Haste of Preparation.

Everything is being prepared in the War, State, Navy, and Treasury departments for the opening of hostilities next week. All resolutions now before Congress embrace a practical declaration of war, although the technical term is nowhere used. It is taken for granted that the minute any resolution is signed by the President it will be necessary to make a naval demonstration against Cuba. The warships are stripped for action, the men are eager, and within the last twenty-four hours a new and significant spirit has been breathed into the War and Navy departments.

Two days ago, although preparations for hostilities went steadily on, these very preparations were largely the work of subordinate officers. At every stage they were held in check by the Secretaries and by the President himself. Today all of this has been changed, and the work of putting the army and navy in shape for immediate action has proceeded under orders from headquarters. Not only has it been decided to take two of the American line ships, but there is an immediate possibility of the government either buying or renting all four of the transatlantic liners.

The army is proceeding on the theory that there will be an immediate occupation of Cuba. Orders have been prepared, which of course cannot be issued until Congress passes the necessary legislation authorizing the calling out at once of a militia force of 100,000 men. Even the old army mule has come to the front again, and a thousand of him will be mobilized in Florida immediately after the passage of the intervention resolution. There was a story afloat in Washington that these mules were to be sent over to Cuba to kick the Spanish out of the island, but they are actually intended to constitute the beginning of enormous pack trains to carry supplies for the army of occupation, for the roads in Cuba are not particularly well adapted to army wagons.

The change which came over the spirit of the administration in regard to an immediate execution of the mandate of Congress for armed intervention arises from confidential information brought by Consul General Lee and his subordinates. General Lee is more of a soldier than a diplomat, and during his residence in Havana he has made a minute study of the military conditions there, and the interior of the island has been looked after by Consul Barker of Sagua la Grande. Between them they have supplied the War department and the President not only with the plan of operations for a military occupation of Cuba, but also with exact information as to the condition of the Spanish troops. Their report goes to show that if the fleet sails promptly from Key West it will be an easy matter to subjugate Cuba before the Spaniards can by any possibility make any effective opposition.

Lee's Valuable Information.

General Lee has supplied the department with accurate plans of the defenses of the harbor and has even located a string of torpedoes across its mouth. He has informed his superiors that the Spanish troops are badly fed, badly drilled, badly armed, and badly officered. He believes that Captain Sampson's fleet could reduce the fortifications in six hours and shell the torpedoes out of the harbor inside of twenty-four hours more. Matanzas, it is said, is practically undefended, and it is believed the landing of troops can be made there or at some points just east of Havana, for the insurgent forces are today operating within a dozen miles of the capital city of Cuba.

The Spanish have no facilities for camping out over night, and it would be possible to land federal soldiers almost anywhere from Bahia Honda to Matanzas. All the information brought by General Lee tends to show that the Spaniards will surrender after only a show of opposition.

It is believed to be the plan of Spain to force the United States to fire a few shots and kill a few men in Cuba, but to yield possession of the West Indies without a fight.

The State department has been informed that it is the purpose of Spain to concentrate its ships and men in the peninsula, so as to make a show of resistance there for the benefit of the people, and at the same time to head off the Carlist uprising. There is also recent information which is considered reliable to the effect that the great powers of Europe have guaranteed to the Queen Regent the stability of the throne for her son on the condition that there shall be no resort to privateering, which all the great powers have condemned by treaty.

In no case will the United States arm or equip privateers. The result of all this information is the belief on the part of the administration that Cuba and Puerto Rico may be seized almost without striking a blow, and then that Spain will go through the form of defense of her own territory and for the benefit of her own people for a reasonable length of time, at the conclusion of which the powers will recognize the independence of Cuba and give the Spanish people to understand that European armies will stand back of its Queen at all hazards.

The President and some of his advisers are now prepared to take the initiative on the theory that there will be no real war, but only armed intervention by the United States in Cuba and a pro forma resentment by Spain. To such an extent has this feeling grown that naval officers are bewailing the fact that they are not likely to see much active service, although hostilities may continue in name only for several months.

There is an understanding here that as soon as the intervention resolutions are passed by Congress the President will send an ultimatum to Spain reciting that fact and giving a brief time for a peaceable yielding up of her sovereignty over Cuba. That will of coure be refused and thereupon Minister Polo and Minister Woodford will immediately leave Washington and Madrid and diplomatic relations between the two countries will be formally suspended.

The Spanish Cortes is to meet Wednesday and it may reply to the intervention resolution by a declaration of war, but this is not considered likely unless there should be some hostilities in the meanwhile at Havana.

Spain cannot carry on a real war. There is but little likelihood of the ardent militiamen of the United States doing anything more than garrison duty the coming summer, for once Cuba and Puerto Rico are in the possession of the United States there will be no disposition to push the war across the ocean, and, in fact, the resolutions now before Congress do not justify the President in doing anything of the kind.

When once the Spanish people have recovered from the shock of losing the last acre of the great continent which Columbus brought to them, they will, it is believed, after a month or two of vain bluster, accept the inevitable to avoid the presence in the peninsula of the trained soldiery of Austria, Germany, and France, and the presence in all their seaport towns of the overwhelming naval force of John Bull.

EXPECT NO ACTION THIS WEEK.

Officers of the Fleet at Key West Hope Advantage Is Being Taken of the Vexatious Delay.

[SPECIAL BY C. M. PEPPER.]

Key West, Fla., April 14.—[Copyright, 1898.]—The officers of the fleet are not now anticipating the probability of a movement before next week. The feeling is that the Senate might have done better to pass a resolution first and debate it afterward, though it is assumed that the delay is being taken advantage of to put the army in a forward state for coöperation with the fleet if Havana is attacked. The news from Havana of an increase in food prices causes no surprise. There is already much suffering among the poorer classes, who think war is inevitable. The vessel Seguranca, which came in today from Mexico, was directed by the owners to proceed to that city, but no passengers were taken. Some of the Cuban refugees in Key West are without food, and an effort is making to have some of the supplies originally destined for Cuba diverted to them. The consular clerks who came with General Lee left tonight for Washington under instructions from the State department.

LEE TO HAVE A COMMAND.

Consul General Likely to Return to Cuba at the Head of Virginia Troops.

New York, April 14.—[Special.]—A dispatch to the World from Washington says:

The President has decided to give Consul General Lee the command of the Virginian volunteers in the event that hostilities break out between this country and Spain. This decision on the part of the President was reached after a conference with Secretary Alger and a number of other military men. In the event that volunteers are called for the President will designate General Lee as the commander of the forces from the Old Dominion.

Owing to General Lee's great knowledge of the topographical conditions of the Island of Cuba, it is more than likely that his command will be given orders to at once proceed to Cuba. General Lee himself has announced his willingness to return to Havana at the head of an invading army, and doubtless he will be allowed to go upon the outbreak of hostilities.

A member of the Senate proposes to introduce a special act, under which the President may appoint General Lee Major General of volunteers.

MAY BUY THE HOLLAND BOAT.

Lieutenant Sargeant Reports His Inspection of the Submarine Craft.

Washington, D. C., April 14.—[Special.]—The Holland submarine boat has been inspected by Lieutenant Nathan Sargeant and his report has been submitted to Washington by the Board on Auxiliary Ships. This report, with the one which will be made by Lieutenant Commander Sperry, who will attend the practical test of the vessel, will determine whether the department shall purchase outright this craft. Lieutenant Sargeant reports that there remains several minor details yet to be perfected before the boat can be considered as ready for service. The report states: "I gave the boat a thorough inspection and found it in good working condition. The engine, dynamo, air compressers, etc., all worked satisfactorily both alongside the dock and when under way, and the boat dove and came up readily in answer to the action of its horizontal rudders, but its steering qualities were not as good as they should be, the boat being sluggish in responding to its helm and describing a much larger turning circle than should be the case in a boat of this size and model. With the large supply of compressed air provided in the boat there is nothing to prevent it remaining under water for a long run of several miles, but to carry out such an experiment it will be necessary to try it in some open water where there is sufficient depth for diving and no danger of obstruction by vessels."

MAY APPEAL TO THE CODE.

Congressmen Brumm and Bartlett Threaten a Duel to Settle an Affair of Honor.

New York, April 14.—[Special.]—A dispatch to the World from Washington says:

Time, place, and weapons are now the only matters to be determined upon, unless the police interfere between Congressmen Brumm of Pennsylvania and Bartlett of Georgia.

It was generally supposed that the affair between them ended when the combatants were separated on the floor of the House yesterday, but today it became known a duel is contemplated. Congressman Bartlett commissioned Representative Maddox of Georgia to act for him, and his antagonist selected General Walker of Virginia. These two held several conferences without pacific results. Congressman Brumm refused to apologize, and Congressman Bartlett refused to allow matters to rest where they are.

There has been no formal challenge, but one is expected unless the friends of the belligerents patch up peace tomorrow.

OFFERS ITS SHIPS TO SPAIN.

North German Lloyd Company Willing to Sell Three Steamers to Madrid.

Hamburg, April 14.—The North German Lloyd steamship company has offered the Compania Transatlantica of Barcelona, through a London firm, the steamers Werra, Fulda, and Havel. The Spanish company has also been offered the steamer City of Rome of the Anchor line, now laid up, and many other north Atlantic passenger boats.

Fac-Simile Signature Chas. H. Fletcher is on the wrapper of every bottle of Castoria.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

SAYS SPAIN IS FIRM.

Senor Rascon Denies the Reports of Dissensions.

MAINE SLANDER AGAIN.

Default in Bond Payments Is Almost a Certainty.

NO SALE FOR SECURITIES.

Bill to Be Introduced for the Evacuation of Cuba.

QUEEN REGENT FEARS DON CARLOS

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, April 14.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Señor Rascon, Spanish Ambassador in London, was interviewed this evening concerning the reports published of a serious crisis in Madrid. He said: "There is no truth in these reports. All Spaniards are united to repel the unjust aggression of the United States. Our enemies can count on no weakening dissensions while Spain is face to face with the greatest emergency in her history.

"The disturbances in Madrid were trivial manifestations, such as any country might have in its capital at a crisis like the present."

Asked whether he had seen J. P. Gibbins' reiterated statement that the Maine could only have been destroyed by a submarine mine controlled by Spanish officers, and Lee's similar declaration on the strength of independent testimony, the Ambassador said with passionate vehemence: "Americans will say anything.

Sticks to Spain's Theory.

"It does not matter what foundation there is for it. I have already said the investigation would show, indeed, has shown, that the Maine was lost through negligent disregard of discipline and ordinary naval precautions by its own officers. I repeat that statement. It is infamous to attempt to turn the responsibility on the Spaniards for a calamity due to the carelessness of the Americans themselves. No one believes the accusation."

Asked whether it was true that Spain had offered to refer the question of the origin of the explosion to an international board of experts, he said:

"I have heard nothing of any such offer, but it would not come before me officially. There have been all kinds of statements in the newspapers and only a trifling proportion of them credible."

Asked his opinion regarding the outlook, he said: "I can only think war imminent. I have seen no dispatches from Madrid today except in the papers, and judging from the attitude of the United States war is inevitable."

Spain Likely to Default.

In financial circles in London the belief prevails that the heavy selling, or rather the attempts at selling, of Spanish stocks the last few days were due to the conviction both here and abroad that Spain cannot possibly stave off default if she goes to war. Sellers find it impossible to get rid of more than the smallest parcels, but Spanish stock is still being largely offered on the London Stock Exchange, where the members are now compelled to admit that hostilities cannot be averted and prices have been tumbling.

Spanish bonds opened two points down owing to these rumors of impending default. There was a slight recovery, but they were again dull at the close, Spanish fours being unsalable at 43½, having touched 42½ during the day. Most of the leading American stocks were down from a quarter to a half. On the Paris bourse Spanish fours, opening at 44.25, were weak and fell to 43.50, at which figure little business could be done. On the Frankfort bourse Spanish fours opened at 45.20. They were offered at the close at 44.10, with no buyers. The Vienna market was weak and no business was done in Spanish bonds.

Evacuation Measure in Cortes.

Madrid dispatches confirm the report that Colonel Genaro Alas, member of the Cortes for Santa Spiritu, Cuba, intends introducing a bill providing that Spain shall evacuate Cuba, while retaining suserain rights, receiving an annual tribute. He declared in an interview: "Spain cannot expect any better solution of the problem than this. If she goes to war there is no reason to hope she will attain as good a solution. European powers would support it if put before them. It is the one honorable means of escape for Spain, short of war, which when it comes all Spaniards will loyally join."

Diverse views find expression here concerning the duration of hostilities, though not even the newspapers least sympathetic to the United States express doubt as to America's eventual triumph.

It is reported in diplomatic circles that the conversation between President Faure and Queen Victoria at Cimiez yesterday was concerned chiefly with the Hispano-American trouble. Victoria expressed profound sympathy with the Queen Regent and the young King, whose inheritance she believed to be in extreme peril, and deplored the failure of the mediation of the powers. Faure warmly concurred in the views of the Queen, and is alleged to have said that the attempt to secure further joint action of the powers at Madrid had failed.

The manifesto by Don Carlos is regarded as proof of the insincerity of Carlist professions of support to the present government against a foreign foe. The Carlist manifesto is held to have no meaning except as a menace to the existing régime and an indication to the Spanish people that Carlos is ready to come to their aid in present crisis. No doubt is entertained that the Carlists will seize any opportunity of grasping power, the consciousness of which fact more than all else is believed to be the impelling motive with the Queen Regent in imploring Austria to procure further intervention of the powers.

Michael Davitt left London for Paris this evening. He informs me that his intention while there is to put the American case for the sympathy and support of France with all the strength he can before the editors of the chief Parisian papers.

Significance of the Demonstrations.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

London, April 15.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Biarritz, dated Thursday, says:

"The recent news from Madrid shows that the censorship is dealing severely with telegrams reporting popular demonstrations. As early as 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon two shots were fired near the San Gil barracks. The alarm was great, as it was feared that the cavalry regiment quartered there had revolted.

"An investigation showed that the shots were fired by two civilians, who were arrested. It is worthy of note that the demonstrators who were dispersed in the course of the day in the vicinity of General Woodford's residence and elsewhere were not the rabble, but people of the middle classes and the well-to-do. The best proof of this is that men like Señor Martin Rey, a well-known and wealthy attorney, and Señor Dicenta, the celebrated dramatist, were arrested as agitators. During the demonstrations some revolver shots were fired by persons in the crowd, and this caused the police and civil guard to charge with drawn swords.

"Several daily newspapers will be prosecuted for publishing articles inciting the poulace against America. But despite all these events, General Woodford declares that he expects his family to return here from France next week, and it is a fact that none of the American Consuls in Spain has yet left his post."

BITTER FEELING IN GERMANY.

Action of Congress Is Not Looked Upon Favorably in the Kaiser's Domain.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Berlin, April 14.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The news of the debate in the House of Representatives appears to have still further embittered the feeling here. Bismarck papers describe the resolutions of the committee as being in the highest degree provocative and insulting to Spain. The Tageblatt speaks of "the frivolous provocation to war unequaled in history," and says the resolutions are marked by infamous hypocrisy. The general belief here is that Spain will at once declare war.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Rome, April 14.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—I am authorized to state that in the event of war the Pope will remain neutral, awaiting developments. If the United States conquers and secures independence for Cuba or Cuba is annexed by the United States the Pope will recognize the accomplished facts. Instructions in accordance with this policy have been cabled to the Cuban Bishops.

All negotiations for the sale of the Italian cruiser Garibaldi to Spain have been suspended on account of the international law in regard to powers about to become belligerents.

Berne, Switzerland, April 14.—The suggestion made yesterday by the National Council that the Bundesath consider whether it could not offer to mediate between the United States and Spain was brought before the Bundesrath today and was unanimously rejected.

WOULD HAVE AN ALLIANCE.

London Comment Favorable to a Coalition Between This Country and England.

London, April 14.—The Daily Chronicle, from what it calls a "well known correspondent," signing himself "Anglo-Saxon," prints a remarkable letter advocating an overt Anglo-American alliance to compel the liberation of Cuba without war by an overwhelming display of force.

The Morning Post advises Spain to act promptly, "as every day's delay increases the probability that the force against her will be stronger than it is now." Commenting upon the "disturbance of the balance of power from America's annexation of Cuba," the Post says:

"Our children will probably regret the policy of isolation England has pursued, which has left Europe divided and made all the European powers passive on-lookers at a process which is agreeable to none of them."

The Daily News, commenting upon a dispatch from its Washington correspondent, who continues hopeful of peace and asserts that it is believed in Washington that President McKinley is acting upon a "plan agreed upon by the six European powers," says: "Despite the optimistic views of our correspondent, we fear that the chances of peace are slender."

The Westminster Gazette says: "The scene in the House and the Senate's insulting report in regard to the Maine are hardly edifying, but they are the inevitable result of the peculiar provisions of the constitution, which disarm the executive and compel the last steps in a most perilous crisis to be taken in blazing publicity. It is impossible not to sympathize with the indignation of the Americans, and the solemn lectures which some of the British newspapers are administering to America are ridiculous. Still, there is a feeling that the two countries are marching to an avoidable calamity."

The Pall Mall Gazette expresses the opinion that the resolutions of the House of Representatives were "the logical and practical corollary of the message," adding: "The scene in the House was not pretty, but it was quite human. On the eve of war it is natural that people should be excited."

Referring to comments of the Times on the situation the Pall Mall Gazette says: "The committee was not meaning peace, nor is President McKinley. He has done all he could to that end, and in a way which should secure his fame, but he knows where statesmanlike moderation and tact become weakness."

The other afternoon papers have but little patience with the sermon of the Times. They freely acknowledge that the Americans have shown "extreme patience under the most terrible provocation," eulogize the crusade against Spanish cruelty, and refer to the newspapers which criticise the United States as being the same "who supported the Turks against Armenia and the slave-owners against the slaves."

SCHEME FOR THE SALE OF CUBA

London Financiers Believe That a Solution of the Present Difficulty Is at Hand.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, April 14.—It is reported, and generally believed in financial circles here, that the Spanish imbroglio will be settled without recourse to arms by the sale of the Island of Cuba when the Cortes meets. Foreign financiers are lending every effort to this end.

The Spanish ministry could not take such action, but the Cortes can if it sees fit. Pressure on Spain to agree to this proposal is said to be extreme. A Spanish statesman of great repute, and a member of the Cortes, suggested this as the true solution of the difficulty, and announced his intention of bringing in a resolution to this effect.

It is understood that the money for the purchase will be ready at any moment. It is said that if Congress be not unduly hasty the President will be able to settle the difficulty to the satisfaction of the United States, the insurgents, and the Spanish government.

WILL REFUSE TO QUIT CUBA.

Spain's Answer to the Expected Notice from President McKinley to Evacuate.

London, April 14.—A Madrid dispatch says: "A Spanish Cabinet Minister has declared in an interview that "should President McKinley notify Spain to evacuate Cuba this government will immediately and emphatically refuse and will add it is fully prepared to take the consequences.

"There was a big revolutionary demonstration at Valencia, capital of the Spanish province of that name, yesterday evening. A large crowd assembled, a red flag was displayed and waved, and the "Marseillaise" was sung. The police, it is stated, dispersed the people who took part in the demonstration and captured the red flag.

"The Official Gazette will publish a decree organizing a national subscription to increase the strength of the Spanish fleet."

Uncle Sam Still Buying Cruisers.

London, April 15.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says:

"It is reported at Kiel that negotiations are afoot between the United States and Japan, Chile, Argentina, and the Netherlands for the purchase of cruisers."

Certainly the best medicine known is Sander & Sons' Eucalyptol. Test its eminently powerful effects in coughs, colds, influenza; the relief is instantaneous. In sorrowful cases and accidents, be they wounds, burns, scaldings, bruises, sprains, it is the safest remedy—no swelling, no inflammation. Like surprising effects produced in croup, diphtheria, bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, swellings, etc.; diarrhœa, dysentery, diseases of the kidneys and bladder. In use at hospitals and medical clinics all over the globe; distinguished by order of his Majesty the King of Italy, through the Consul General for Italy at Melbourne, March 14, 1878; by international exhibitions, etc. To be obtained in original packages (1 ounce vials) at all druggists.

CALL OF THE CORTES

Spanish Parliament to Meet on Wednesday Next.

QUEEN SIGNS A DECREE.

Sagasta Explains That the Nation Is to Be Heard.

FACING THE GREAT CRISIS.

(Continued from first page.)

or peace only regard monetary considerations.

The Berlin Neueste Nachrichten contains a sharp attack on President McKinley, censuring him for having exhibited so little positive strength of character during this crisis. Despite his pacific protestations it is believed that personally the President favors a vigorous war against Spain.

In Berlin commercial and industrial circles the anticipated outbreak of war has already had its injurious effects. The exporting firms which have dealings with Spain are prudent in their negotiations, and many Spanish orders have been declined.

MADRID PRESS MORE HOSTILE.

Indignation Expressed at the American Situation and Blame Placed on the Government.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Madrid, April 14.—[Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The situation today is more striking. The whole press displays increased indignation against America since hearing of the resolutions voted in Washington, which they unanimously declare must elicit instant protest from the Spanish government as totally impossible. No ministry could ever allow such suggestions they declare.

The press reveals a strong undercurrent of impatience against the government for having decided to remain on the defensive awaiting the development of an American policy. The Imparcial even boldly points out the danger of allowing the opinion of the political parties to take the lead of public feeling.

The Carlist organ, Correo Espanol, has been seized and prosecuted for publishing a lengthy manifesto of the pretender, Don Carlos, proclaiming a traitor any Carlist disturbing the peace on the eve of war with America and applauding all Carlists taking service for said war. The manifesto winds up by declaring if the government regency does not dare fight the United States it assents to dishonor and to the loss of Cuba. All Carlists who would not then respond to the call of their Prince would be reputed traitors.

El Heraldo will say:

"War is now inevitable. All the concessions of Señor Sagasta have gained nothing from America or from the powers who interfered. It is a critical moment. Spain will enter the conflict without allies, but she may find a terrible assistance in the yellow fever.

"America is not likely to find the insurgents disposed to aid her, knowing now her annexation policy. Maceo once said he would fight for twenty years against America as he had fought twenty years against Spain to avoid annexation."

Protest Against the Armistice.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Madrid, April 14.—A dispatch from Havana to the Pais says the Cuban volunteers intend protesting against the armistice and accuses President McKinley of being in league with the "separatist junta," adding: "Facts have been discovered against Lee in connection with the Maine explosion which the Spanish government is afraid to publish."

The Pais, in big headlines, announces "Infamy disclosed at last—shame on the Cuban volunteers," and says:

"As the government imposed silence upon us we will speak in the dumb language." Accordingly, the first page of the Pais contains hand signs, reading: "Death to traitors."

In its leading article the Pais asks whether the government is "preparing another farce by the warlike attitude of the council last night?"

Safety of the Throne.

Continuing, the Pais charges the government with having arranged the "armistice" with the powers "prior to the United States demanding it, the powers promising in return the safety of the throne should the loss of Cuba lead to a national uprising."

The Pais also expresses the opinion that last night's bold attitude of the government was only a "bluff" to deceive the people. Later the Pais remarks: "The message completes Spain's shame, and unless it is resented by the Ministers, the Americans, being cowards, will bully in the proportion which their opponent humiliates himself. But McKinley is mistaken in thinking he knows Spain because he knows her Ministers, and the error will cost him dear."

The Correo Espanol says: "General Woodford ought to have received his passports on the receipt of McKinley's message, but the cowardly government only dares to use force against patriots crying 'Viva Espana.'"

The anti-government press is rabid, and the whole town is very warlike.

The Liberal today says: "War is inevitable, the last peaceful illusion disappearing before the decision announced yesterday by the Senate committee attributing to Spain the Maine explosion, recognizing Cuban independence, and announcing that armed intervention will shortly take place."

Thereupon the Liberal warns Spain of the danger of delay and "further confidence in America," lest Spain "lose by a coup de main, without a fight and honor, what she can well defend."

The Liberal openly accuses President McKinley of "seeking annexation under the noses of the powers in a manner similar to the British occupation of Egypt."

SPAIN'S WARSHIPS SAIL AWAY.

Vizcaya and Oquendo Reported to Be on the Way to Cape Verde Islands.

Madrid, via Paris, April 14.—The Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo are expected at the Cape Verde Islands tomorrow.

London, April 14.—It is reported this evening at Lloyds that the Spanish cruisers Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo sailed April 9 from Puerto Rico "with secret instructions."

St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, April 14.—The Spanish armored cruisers Cristobal Colon and Maria Teresa have arrived here. The Spanish torpedo flotilla is still in these waters and is being painted black.

CHIEFS ARE READY TO QUIT.

Spanish Newspaper Publishes an Unconfirmed Rumor Relative to Deception of Gomes and Garcia.

Barcelona, April 14.—El Correo Catalan publishes a telegram from Santiago de Cuba saying it is rumored there that Maximo Gomez and Calixto Garcia, the leaders of the insurgents in the field, decided to submit on the basis of a confirmation of autonomy, but that their submission was due to a deception the chiefs experienced on learning of President McKinley's message.

TEXT OF SPAIN'S NOTE.

PLEA AND APOLOGY IN DIPLOMATIC LANGUAGE.

Attention Is Called to the Liberal and Reasonable Treatment That Has Been Accorded to Cuba and a Reversal of Public Opinion in This Country Is Asked—The Maine Disaster Is Referred To as a "Horrible Catastrophe."

Washington, D. C., April 14.—The full text of the Spanish Minister's note, delivered to the Secretary of State last Sunday night, which stands as the last step taken in the diplomatic negotiations, became available today and is as follows:

"The Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain has the honor to inform the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States of America that her Majesty the Queen Regent, yielding to the reiterated requests of his Holiness and inspired by sentiments of peace and concord which animate her, has given proper instructions to the General-in-Chief of the army in Cuba, in order that he should concede an immediate suspension of hostilities for such time as he shall deem prudent for preparing and facilitating peace in that island.

"General Blanco has published today the corresponding proclamation and reserved to himself to fix in another the term and other details of its execution, with the sole object of making sure that a measure of such transcendent importance may lead, in the shortest possible time, to the desired pacification of the great Antilla. In the fixing of this term the General-in-Chief, inspired by the most elevated sentiments, far from raising any difficulties or obstacles, is disposed to concede all possible facilities.

Recites Efforts for Pacification.

"The government of her Majesty by this important measure, has crowned its extraordinary efforts to obtain the pacification of Cuba by means of reason and right.

"The autonomic constitution, which grants to the inhabitants of the Island of Cuba a political régime, at least as liberal as that which rules in the Dominion of Canada, will shortly enter upon its complete development, when the elections having taken place, the Insular Parliament shall meet in Havana on the 4th of May next, and such are the franchises and liberties granted to the Cubans that no pretext is left to them to ask for more ample concessions.

"Furthermore, as the Island of Cuba is represented in the Cortes of the kingdom, a privilege which is not enjoyed by any other foreign autonomic colony, the Cuban Senators and Deputies can there explain their aspirations if they should have any.

"No one who knows the liberal spirit of the majority of the Spanish Cortes recently elected and the patriotic attitude of the principal parties of the opposition can doubt that the Cubans will obtain such modifications as they may desire in justice within the limits of reason and of the national sovereignty, according to the solemn offer of the preamble of the royal decree of the 27th of November, 1897, while at the same time the government of her Majesty declared it would not withdraw, nor consent that there should be withdrawn, anything from the colonial liberties, franchises, and privileges accorded.

"The repeal of the decree of reconcentration, the aid of all kinds which the government of her Majesty has granted and has permitted to be given to the reconcentrados, have put an end to a lamentable state of affairs, which was the inevitable consequence of the bloody conflict provoked by a small minority of the sons of Cuba, directed and supported principally by foreign influences.

Says Facts Are Distorted.

"No impartial mind which has full knowledge of the facts, so distorted as they have been, and are actually, in everything referring to the Cuban question, can with justice charge Spain with being remiss in seeking the means for pacifying the island or grudging in the concession of privileges, liberties, and franchises for the welfare and happiness of its inhabitants.

"The government of her Majesty does not doubt that the government of the United States must recognize this, as it will recognize the manifest injustice with which a part of public opinion in this country presumes to find responsibilities for Spain in the horrible catastrophe which occurred in the port of Havana on the unhappy night of the 15th of February last. Her Majesty the Queen Regent, her responsible government, the Governor General of Cuba, the insular government, and all the principal authorities of Havana manifested from the first moment the profound sentiments of horror which that immense misfortune caused them, and the sympathy which on that most sad occasion bound them to the American government and people.

"The proofs of this were the visits of the Charge d'Affaires of her Majesty to the illustrious President of the United States, those of the highest Spanish functionaries of state to Mr. Woodford, the unstinted aid given to the victims, as well as the funeral arrangements provided by the municipality of Havana, and the notes addressed to the Department of State by this legation on the 16th and 17th of February and the 2d of this month, Nos. 12, 13, 14, and 33 respectively.

Charges That Facts Are Ignored.

"The officers and crew of the vessels of war of her Majesty near the Maine, disregarding the evident danger which threatened them, as the officers of that American battleship recognized, immediately lowered their boats and saved a number of the drowning, who only owe their lives to the prompt and efficacious aid of the Spanish sailors.

"It is strange that these notorious facts and these solemn manifestations appear to be forgotten by public opinion, which gives credit, on the other hand, to the most absurd and offensive hypothesis.

"The government of her Majesty would be deeply grateful to the justice and courtesy of that of the United States if it should reëstablish officially the truth of facts which appear to be ignored or not appreciated, and ignorance of which contributes so powerfully to maintain the extraordinary excitement which endangers, without any reason or motive, the friendly relations between the two nations.

"With reference to the question of fact which results from the diversity of opinion between the reports of the Spanish and North American commissions, the government of her Majesty, which as yet does not know the official text of these opinions, has hastened to declare itself ready to submit the question to the decision of impartial and disinterested experts, accepting in advance the decision of the arbitrators named by both parties—an evident proof of the loyalty and good faith with which Spain proceeds on this, as well as on all occasions.

"The Minister of Spain trusts that these manifestations, inspired by the loyal desire for peace and concord which animate the government of her Majesty, will be appreciated at their just value by the President and government of the United States.

"Washington, 10th of April, 1898."

MOVEMENTS OF NAVY SECRET.

Official Order at Washington That No More Information Regarding Warships Be Made Public.

Washington, D. C., April 14.—The most pronounced development in the Navy department today was the issuance of an order prohibiting the giving out of the movements of vessels. Since the beginning of the present crisis the department has been gradually closing in the lines of information and today the official order went out that the custom of posting ship movements should cease. It was explained that in view of existing conditions this was deemed necessary, and hereafter no movements whatever will be made public.

NEW CRUISER ARRIVES IN PORT.

San Francisco Escorts the New Orleans into Safe Anchorage Off Staten Island.

New York, April 14.—The cruisers San Francisco and New Orleans dropped anchor off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, shortly after 9 o'clock tonight. Both ships reported themselves in good trim. The trip from Halifax was uneventful.

ADDING TO THE NAVY

Five More Big Atlantic Liners to Be Armed at Once.

ALL TO CARRY BIG GUNS.

St. Louis, New York, Paris, and St. Paul Included.

FAST WORK AT NAVY YARDS.

Within Two Weeks Eleven Warships Will Be Ready.

SIGSBEE IS TO HAVE A COMMAND.

(Continued from

Washington, D. C., April 14.—[Special.]—This has been a day of excitement, interest, and activity in the Navy department. The principal event was the provisional acquirement of four ships of the American line and the taking possession of a vessel of the Red D line.

President Griscom of the International Navigation company was summoned to Washington last night by the President and spent nearly all day in conference with the Navy department people. He went to the White House with the latter this afternoon and talked with the President in regard to the transfer to the naval ship register of the St. Louis, St. Paul, Paris, and New York. Secretary Long has been advised to take these four ships into the navy, and it was considered advisable to charter the vessels at a per diem rate, stated in some quarters as $5,000 on each ship, provided the company would consent to this arrangement. If terms cannot be reached in this way the Navy department will purchase outright the St. Louis and St. Paul, the latest boats of the line and the most efficient and serviceable from a naval point of view.

Will Carry Big Guns.

The addition of the Paris and New York is one which has been under contemplation, but until today the department was inclined to confine its acquisition from the American line to the St. Louis and St. Paul. The two former ships are capable of carrying a slightly heavier battery than the St. Louis and the St. Paul, which will each have eight six-inch guns and four six-pounders and four machine guns. The other two ships will each have twelve six-inch rifles, six six-pounders, and six machine guns. There are hardly enough guns held in reserve for these ships, and it may be necessary to diminish the battery on each vessel from the original plans. The vessels will be fitted out at the Constructor Hichborn says, at the Cramps' works, Philadelphia, where it is believed the four ships can be accommodated and promptly equipped. The equipment consists not only in placing the guns on board, but in adding protective qualities to the ships. The commanding officers of the St. Louis and St. Paul will probably be Captain C. D. Goodrich and Captain Sigsbee, respectively, and those of the Paris and New York will probably be respectively Captain Frederick Rodgers, at present the head of the Board on Auxiliary Vessels, and Captain A. S. Barker, former commanding officer of the Oregon and now the representative of the Navy department on the joint board on coast defense.

The Navy department will add the steamer Venezuela of the Red D line to the register without delay. There is a question in regard to the price of this ship. The owners maintain that the vessel is worth more than $400,000, and the Navy department is inclined to believe that $300,000 will more accurately represent her value. In this instance the government is able to take the steamer and submit the question of value to arbitration. This will be resorted to in the case of the Venezuela. This ship was built at the Cramps' yards in Philadelphia, and is built of iron, of 2,843 gross tonnage, with a single screw. It is proposed to supply a battery of eight four-inch guns and four machine guns.

Eleven Ships Nearly Ready.

The reports received today from the naval constructor at the Norfolk Navy Yard show that within two weeks eleven ships will be equipped, armed, and ready for the active service of war at that yard alone. These are the cruiser Montgomery, the torpedo boat Rodgers, the cutters Hamilton, Morrill, Windom, Manning, Woodbury, and Hudson, and the colliers Suwanee, Niagara, and Mississippi. Most of these vessels will be ready for service within a week, and all of them will be turned over to their officers by the 25th inst. The Newark, which is also at the Norfolk navy yard, will be ready for sea on May 1. By that time the Charleston at the Mare Island Navy Yard will be ready for sea and within two weeks later the Philadelphia, at the same yard, will be finished. These two latter ships will be added to the Pacific station, of which Admiral J. N. Miller will assume the command.

GOLD COMING FROM KLONDIKE

First Steamer from Dawson in Port Expected to Bring Fifteen Million Dollars.

Vancouver, B. C., April 14.—The steamer Packshan, which arrived here today from Dyea, Alaska, reports that the search for bodies in the Chilkoot slide has been concluded. Sixty-two bodies had been found altogether.

Among the steamer's passengers was A. Ellis of California, who left Dawson March 17, reaching Dyea on April 7. He was accompanied as far as Dyea by United States Captain Ray, who was on his way from Fort Yukon to Washington. Captain Ray stopped at Dyea for a few days, but will come down on the next steamer. He says the first boat will leave Dawson for Michaels about the middle of June. He estimates that it will carry $15,000,000 in gold, and that the total output of the Klondike region will be $40,000,000.

The latest gold discovery before Ellis left Dawson was on Bowlder Creek. There seven dollars was the highest pan to the shovel.

STATE CONVENTION IN OREGON

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CONVENTION IN OREGON.

ans Nominate a Ticket, De- for the Gold Standard, and Favor War with Spain.

nor.....T. T. GEER. Marion County ne Court.....JUSTICE F. A. MOORE

Ore., April 14.—The Republican vention here today made the above ons and tonight adopted a platform. cial plank of which declares in the maintenance of the present gold The free coinage of silver and all looking to the debasement of the and the repudiation of debts are d. tional administration is indorsed threatened war approved. ndment to the platform condemn- tion of the last Legislature for to organize and elect a United States vas defeated.

S SAN FRANCISCO AGAIN.

oast Metropolis Visited Again Three Light Shocks of Earthquake.

ncisco, Cal., April 14.—[Special.]—re three shocks of earthquake be- etween 10:55 and 11:10. The first ks were light. The third lasted The motion was wavelike and the ings swayed and rocked gently. no damage done.

shed to Siberia for Life.

April 15.—According to the g correspondent of the Times, e of selling military secrets, a Privy Councilor Derfelden, r-old daughter have been beria for life. Five other per- on the same charges have hter sentences.

GIVEN UP TO TALK.

Senate Spends the Entire Day in Debate.

END MAY COME TONIGHT.

Today's Session Is Likely to Be Long Drawn Out.

TURNER ATTACKS M'KINLEY.

Hoar Pleads for Peace and Others for Intervention.

HOBART MAKES A SENSATION.

(Continued from first page.)

the island. The continuance of the Spanish flag over Cuba could not longer be tolerated. He held, therefore, that we must directly and as soon as possible expel Spain from the island. Peace could not be secured there except through such expulsion. Spain cannot prevent the disturbances of the peace and prosperity of the island. We can, and we must. He liked, however, a resolution which had been drawn by Mr. Teller of Colorado, and maintained that in that resolution the United States was authorized to go as far as it ought.

Mr. Hoar declared his belief that the destruction of the ship Maine was a meditated act, for which Spanish officials were probably responsible. "With that view," said Mr. Hoar, "the Spanish government is responsible for that loss and it ought to be held responsible by the United States."

The resolution to be passed, he said, would lead to war and war such as the world has not seen for many years; a war of no foreign conquest; for no national gain or personal aggrandizement, but a war for humanity. Speaking of the destruction of the Maine he said that it was a wretched act on the part of Spain, which demanded full reparation.

In closing Mr. Hoar, and it was a closing which was listened to with the closest attention on the part of a crowded Senate, said:

"If there have been any hasty or unwise utterances of impatience in such a cause as that, and I think there have been, they have been honest, brave, human utterances. But when I enter upon this war I want to enter upon it with a united American people—President, and Senate, and House, and navy, and army, and Democrat, and Republican, all joining hands and all marching one way. I want to enter upon it with the sanction of international law, with the sympathy of all humane and liberty-loving nations, with the approval of our own consciences, and with a certainty of the applauding judgment of history. I confess I do not like to think of the genius of America, angry, snarling, shouting, screaming, clawing with her nails. I like rather to think of her in her honest and serene beauty inspired by sentiments even toward her enemies not of hate, but of love, perhaps a little pale about the eyes and a smile on her lips, but as sure, determined, unerring, invincible as was the Archangel Michael when he struck down and trampled upon the demon of darkness." [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

Turpie for Recognition.

Mr. Turpie [Ind.], member of the Foreign Relations committee, was next recognized. He said that he did not see how we could intervene with arms in Cuba without making the recognition of the Cuban republic paramount to every other consideration. Try as the Senate might to surround the question with involved propositions, one bald fact remained, and that was that the Cuban republic is the underlying fact in the whole transaction. He said he looked upon Cuban nationality as the one desideratum because nationality dealt with debt.

He then discussed the Spanish bond question, very extensively, finding in the President's message some suggestions as to international obligations, which he construed to mean Spanish bonds. He recited how Gomes had refused to accept the offer of the syndicate to purchase the Island of Cuba, or allow the United States to guarantee the payment of any indemnity to Spain for the withdrawal of the Spanish flag from the Island.

Speaking of the right to recognize the present Cuban republic Senator Turpie said: "We recognized the government of Texas when it had only 800 men under arms and when it had only 30,000 population. We recognized the government of Hawaii twenty-four hours after the flag had been raised over the Capitol Building at Honolulu, but in the case of Cuba we refuse to recognize a republic which has back of it upwards of a million people who have pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors to maintain it."

Gray for Action at Once.

Mr. Gray [Del.], member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said he would not place his support of Cuba in this crisis upon anything so inexpressibly low as to who may or may not own Spanish or Cuban bonds. Politics ended at the shore line. We were here as Americans to support an American President. While he supported the committee resolutions he favored the resolution offered by Mr. Frye, which is also favored by four other members of the committee.

The circumstances and close proximity of Cuba made it necessary to intervene now to put an end to the existing conditions in that island.

"We have waited until the situation has become intolerable," said Mr. Gray, "and we can wait no longer. I believe the President did everything in his power to secure an honorable peace, but he has now turned the question over to Congress, and we must take the momentous steps which we are now about to take. These are the reasons which actuate us in taking this drastic step. The nations of the world will applaud our action, but if they should not, God help them and the civilization which they represent. Outraged nature cannot longer stand that which we have been called upon to endure. God would hold us to responsibility if we continued to hold our peace."

Mr. Gray maintained that the recognition of independence would at this time be improper.

Mr. Gray concluded with a brilliant tribute to the American manhood which would rally to the cry of humanity and outraged womanhood, and, if necessary, die to preserve the honor and dignity of the United States.

Tries to Limit Debate.

Mr. Davis, chairman of the Foreign Relations committee, said he thought the time had now come for him to ask the Senate, owing to the exigencies of the situation, to limit the debate in progress. He asked, therefore, unanimous consent that the debate close at 5 o'clock tomorrow, and at that time a vote be taken upon the pending resolutions.

Objection was made by Mr. Daniel [Va.].

Mr. Allen [Neb.] said he was ready to vote now, and inquired of Mr. Davis if he were also willing to vote.

"I should be delighted," replied Mr. Davis, and he then asked unanimous consent that the vote be taken at once.

"I object," shouted Mr. White [Cal.]. Mr. White explained that he, among others, desired yet to speak upon the momentous issues before the Senate, and expressed the opinion that haste would be inadvisable.

Mr. Teller suggested that the debate from now on be limited to speeches of fifteen minutes' duration.

"I object," again shouted Mr. Daniel.

Mr. Davis then made the request that a vote be taken at 9 o'clock tomorrow night.

Mr. Allison [Ia.] said that was agreeable to him, and suggested that the last four hours be devoted to speeches not exceeding fifteen minutes.

Again Mr. Daniel objected.

Returning with another proposition, Mr. Davis asked that a vote be taken tomorrow before the adjournment of the Senate. To this objection was also made.

Mr. Chandler [N. H.] inquired of Mr. Davis if it were not his intention to ask for a continuous session of the Senate if no agreement to limit debate could be reached.

"Undoubtedly it is," replied Mr. Davis.

Mr. Caffery said that no good interests could be subserved by hasty action. There could be no relief that would be substantial given to the reconcentrados, who were the worst sufferers by the Cuban struggle.

"Those poor people," interjected Mr. Morgan [Ala.], "are now dying at the rate of 1,000 a day while we are inactive."

Mr. Frye [Me.] gaining recognition of the President said: "I will answer the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. Caffery] and will tell him what relief can be given to the reconcentrados. The pathways from the United States to the Island of Cuba will be opened by our ships of war, and following in those pathways will go the vessels of peace, loaded with food and provisions for the starving people of Cuba, which will be distributed among them for their relief instantly upon a landing on the island." [Tremendous applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

Fairbanks of Indiana.

Mr. Fairbanks [Rep., Ind.] then took the floor. He said:

"Mr. President: I have not been for either peace at any price or war at any cost. I have been steadfastly for peace if it could be maintained honorably and for war if the national dignity and honor required it.

"The war that has been waged on the Island of Cuba has been in disregard of the universally recognized principles of modern warfare. It has been without a counterpart in its brutalities and its destructiveness, and the moral sense of the civilized nations has been shocked and aroused as never before.

"Our government has neither coveted the island nor sought by force to control its administration. It has been our settled policy from an early period to permit no foreign interference with the Spanish authority over it. Our imperative demand has been that Cuba should fall under the sovereignty of no other power than Spain.

"In view of our relations to the island and of our policy of opposition to foreign interference with Spanish control, we are morally bound to put an end to the wrongs, the outrages, the evils which flow from Spanish misrule.

"We have repeatedly tendered to the Spanish Cabinet our friendly offices to end the wars in Cuba and to restore peace. Our offers uniformly have been rejected. Many of the concessions we have demanded, however, have been granted to the insurgents."

Coming down rapidly to the situation as Mr. McKinley found it on assuming the Presidency, Mr. Fairbanks said:

"The President's policy was an open one known to the world; it was peace with honor above and beyond all else, and war with honor only as the last dread emergency. If war was to come it must come at such time as we would be able to meet it and in such a manner as the whole world would approve. Much has been accomplished by the Executive. Spanish prisons which contained many American citizens have been opened, and Weyler's rule closed and reconcentrado orders rescinded, but the relief has come too late, and, Mr. President, upon the hands of the Spanish people is the blood not only of our own brave sailors but of over 200,000 of Spain's subjects.

"But a few weeks ago the Maine, one of our war vessels, was sent to the harbor of Havana upon a mission of peace; for the protection of American interests, and not for war. When the blow came its brave crew perished; it was Spain's guest. The explosion aroused our countrymen and shook the earth. It was the master tragedy of the age.

"The Spanish government has made answer of disavowal. This is not enough. Our country has been touched as by no other sorrow. Our countrymen, whose judgments are always just, have seriously and patiently sought the awful truth, desiring to acquit, not convict; they have weighed all the evidence and no doubt remains in their minds that the massacre of our sailors was the foul work of Spanish treachery. For this grave act Spain must make due amends.

"Our tranquillity, our own sense of security, our regard for our present and future comfort and for the lives of her hapless and helpless subjects demand that we should interpose the mighty power of this government to stop the carnival of crime and suffering and restore peace in the Island of Cuba until some suitable government may be formed which shall be a guarantee to us and to the other nations of the earth that it will at all times in the future be ready and willing and able to discharge its domestic and international obligations.

Opposes Present Republic.

"We desire and hope to see the independence of Cuba secured, but I am not prepared at present to favor the recognition of the independence of the present so-called republic of Cuba. We know but little about it. It is too nebulous, too mythical, to be invited into the family of nations by our potential act.

"There are doubtless among the citizens of the Island those capable of forming and establishing a government which will be stable and secure, and which will be a guarantee that the Cuban question is settled for all time to come. It seems to me, therefore, that the first imperative duty resting upon us is to establish tranquillity in the Island, relieve the suffering and distressed, and then enable the citizens of the Island to deliberate and form a government upon such lines as their highest and best interests may require.

"The air is too full of rumors as to the character of the present so-called republic and as to the bonds that have been floated in its name in this country and said to be in the hands of speculators to justify us in any hasty act of recognition.

"We must intervene and then let the majority rule. No one will distrust our motives in taking this step. We do not intervene for revenge or for the acquisition of territory. Our past is ample proof of this. The world will acquit us of any base desire. The misgovernment of Cuba has become so flagrant, the barbarism, the wrongs, the outrages there have so offended the civilized world that we must intervene for and in the name of humanity. No higher motive can actuate any government. We need make no apology for deliberation and delay before forcibly intervening, for no self-respecting nation could do less than exhaust to the fullest degree the resources of diplomacy before a resort to arms. If some delay has occurred while the powers concerned have attempted to effect a peaceful and honorable conclusion and war comes, we can have the consolation of the reflection that sorrow has been delayed in countless households throughout the land.

"We strike not in anger, not for mere revenge, nor for the extension of our sovereignty, but in defense of our rights and in discharge of our duty divinely imposed.

"Mr. President, I had profoundly hoped until recently that war could be averted. We have patiently witnessed the effort of the Chief Executive to attain an honorable and peaceful solution of the grave problem. The conservative, patriotic people of the country have been profoundly impressed by his statesmanship, his tenacity of purpose, and the ability and force with which he has pressed the consideration of our just demands and rights upon the attention of the Spanish government. We have had full faith and confidence in his courage and patriotic purposes and desired that he should exhaust every honorable means to avert war before it should be invited or declared.

"Mr. President, I confess I have come to the conclusion to which I have arrived after much deliberation—reluctantly and with profound regret. I have hoped and prayed that this great emergency might be honorably averted or avoided. All reasonable, peaceable means have been employed by the Chief Executive, earnestly, intelligently, and patriotically. All efforts at amicable solution have failed and all that remains is to invoke the mighty power of this government in behalf of enduring peace and imperiled humanity. We shall now have the satisfaction of knowing that come what may in the lottery of war we have left undone nothing which could be done consistently with honor to secure pacific settlement. The Spanish flag must be withdrawn and cease forever to contaminate the air of this hemisphere. To the high and holy cause of humanity we dedicate the lives and fortunes of the republic."

Upon the conclusion of Senator Fairbanks' speech Senator Cullom [Ill.] was recognized and had hardly spoken a dozen words before interruption came from several members looking to an adjournment, Senator Wellington moving that the Senate adjourn until tomorrow at 11 o'clock, whereupon Mr. Allen [Neb.] indicated that he wanted to register his protest to the position of certain Senators on the floor, who, taking advantage of the situation, desired to repair their fences in order to allow the resolution to go over for another day.

The House resolution relative to the Cuban situation was then reported to the Senate and on motion of Mr. Davis was laid on the table.

The vote was about to be taken on the motion to adjourn when Mr. Allison called upon Senator Davis to arrange for an amicable adjournment if it could be brought about, but the chairman, seeing that an adjournment was out of the question, asked Mr. Wellington to agree to an amendment to adjourn to a specified time, which the Maryland Senator accepted, and a roll-call was demanded by Mr. Chandler. The motion was voted down—32 to 30—as follows:

YEAS.

Aldrich,	Davis,	McBride,
Allison,	Elkins,	Pasco,
Bacon,	Fairbanks,	Perkins,
Berry,	Faulkner,	Platt [Conn.],
Caffery,	Gear,	Spooner,
Chilton,	Gorman,	Tillman,
Clark,	Gray,	Warren,
Clay,	Hanna,	Wellington,
Cullom,	Hawley,	Wetmore,
Daniel,	Hoar,	White—30.

NAYS.

Allen,	Heitfeld,	Penrose,
Bate,	Kenney,	Pettus,
Cannon,	Lindsay,	Quay,
Carter,	Lodge,	Roach,
Chandler,	McEnery,	Shoup,
Cockrell,	McLaurin,	Smith,
Deboe,	Mantle,	Teller,
Foraker,	Martin,	Thurston,
Gallinger,	Mason,	Turley,
Hansbrough,	Money,	Turner—32.
Harris,	Morgan,	

Mr. Cullom then proceeded with his speech for a few minutes, when another effort was made to adjourn with a view to taking a final vote upon the resolution tomorrow. Mr. Allison stated that it was plainly apparent that no quorum would likely be present during the evening session.

Mr. Chandler interrupted, saying: "Will you be willing to vote tomorrow?" addressing Mr. Allison.

Mr. Allison answered: "Certainly. I am not an obstructionist; the Senator from New Hampshire should not put such a question to me."

Mr. Chandler deprecated an appearance that might look to the senior Senator from Iowa as impugning his motives.

Mr. Cockrell [Mo.] remarked that as the night session seemed to be very uncertain, he thought it best to adjourn until tomorrow. He stated, however, very emphatically, that if he saw any possibility of the resolution being put on its final passage tonight, he would stay until the end came.

Mr. Davis then gave notice that he would ask for a continuous session, as he moved to adjourn until 10 o'clock.

Mr. Carter [Mont.] attempted to pour oil on the troubled waters, but as he proceeded he became more interested in the question of reaching a final vote as early as possible. He said:

"Action has been taken by all the departments of the government—by the executive and the Lower House—and it would seem as if the Senate of the United States was the obstruction to the passage of this resolution. I understand that some twenty-four Senators have given notice they would speak upon the resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations. If these speeches are made the talk will continue indefinitely, and as each one begets another, we may be here until next Saturday night before a conclusion is reached. I would like to suggest that we vote at 2 o'clock Saturday upon this resolution."

There were cries of "No," "No," throughout the chamber.

Mr. Teller—The Senator from Montana is perfectly correct. If the list is as long as he stated the talk will last until Sunday morning.

Then Mr. Carter, in a voice pitched with excitement and echoing through the chamber, said: "The country requires that we act and not talk on this matter." [Applause in the Senate and galleries.]

At this point the Vice President addressed himself sharply to the galleries. The unusual incident provoked earnest protests from Senators on the floor, who insisted the Vice President had no right to address the galleries.

Mr. Carter remarked: "As a matter of fact this small demonstration in the galleries, contrary to the rules of the Senate, is but an expression in a small way of the feeling of the 70,000,000 of people throughout this continent tonight."

Mr. Pettus [Ala.] at this point remarked: "This disorder commenced in the Senate and not in the galleries."

Mr. Mason [Ill.] raised a great laugh by saying: "I started the applause."

Senator Davis, chairman of the Foreign Relations committee, then renewed his motion to adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow, whereupon the yeas and nays being called, by a vote of 32 to 23 the Senate at 6:15 p. m. adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

FIRST AT THE FRONT

Twenty-fifth Regiment Now at Chattanooga.

READY TO GO INTO CAMP.

Two Companies Are Hurried to Key West.

CHEERS ALL ALONG THE LINE

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 14.—[Special.]—Gallant Andy Burt and his buffalo soldiers landed in Chattanooga this afternoon amid the screaming of steam whistles and the cheers of half the population of the city. Flags waved from all the public muildings, hotels, and everywhere that boasted any sort of a flagpole. The first correct and authentic directory of the colored population of Hamilton County might have been taken if anybody had thought about it, for the friends, sisters, cousins, aunts, and miscellaneous relatives of the rank and file of the negro regiment were all packed in the station when the train rolled in. If the fireman hadn't stood on the cowcatcher of the first section and pushed them off the track as the train rolled in there would have been many casualties.

Two companies, A and B, of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Daggett, were rushed across the station into a train waiting on the tracks of the Southern railroad, and as soon as their traps were sorted out they were whisked out of the depot and were off to the front at Key West. They expect to reach Miami, Fla., in twenty-seven hours. The steamer City of Key West will be held there for them and early on Sunday morning they will be put ashore at Key West.

The officers who went with the 124 men to the front are: Lieutenant Colonel Daggett, in command; Captain W. J. Sandborn of Company A, Captain D. D. B. Wilson of Company G, First Lieutenant Bush and Second Lieutenant French of Company A, and First Lieutenant Cronin and Second Lieutenant W. A. Moss of Company G. Captain Sandborn's wife and children also follow the fortunes of the Twenty-fifth to the field.

The main body of the Twenty-fifth, who are to go into camp at Chickamauga, did not go out to the rendezvous tonight, but remained on their cars, which were switched to sidings in the railroad yards. This action gave rise to the rumor that the entire regiment was expected to be ordered during the night to proceed at once to Key West.

Colonel Burt says, however, that as far as he knows the command will pitch their tents around the Widow Glenn's cottage, near Battlefield Station, tomorrow morning. He said he did not wish to go into camp tonight, as, owing to the lateness of the third section of the train in arriving, it would have been well after dark before camp could have been reached.

Tonight the soldiers of the Twenty-fifth are receiving the homage and devotion of admiring relatives and friends through the car windows, and those who have families living here are visiting them, and fatted calves are being slaughtered left and right. Colonel Burt went into the cars of the two companies who are off to the front and shook hands with his men, who crowded about him and said good-by with real emotion.

"Boys," said the Colonel, "you've got a chance now to wipe out whatever prejudice there may be against your race. When the time comes I know you will do your duty like brave men and the good soldiers that I know you to be. Good-by."

The men cheered and some of them cried, and Colonel Burt, wiping his own eyes, stepped off the train.

There was a little incident at Nashville this morning that goes to show that the Twenty-fifth can fight a little. A man in a beer saloon in Nashville stepped up to three of the buffalo soldiers and said: "What are they sending you people to war for? You couldn't fight a sick rabbit," or words to that effect. Later telegraphic accounts from Nashville are to the effect that the man who said this is still unconscious. "And," said the soldier who happened to be in the saloon at the time, "I jess hit him once, jess once."

Colonel Burt said today that in honor of his lifelong friend, General H. V. Boynton, the President of the Chickamaugua Park Commission, who did so much to make the park the rendezvous of the army, he would make his camp there "Camp Boynton." So Camp Boynton it is, and Chattanooga, which appreciates what the General has done while at the head of the Park commission, rejoices.

Contracts were awarded today to Chattanooga merchants for the furnishing of supplies and produce to the Twenty-fifth while in camp at the park. Colonel Burt tonight, speaking of his trip across the continent, said: "The country is alive with patriotism. At every station we were greeted with cheers for the flag. The regiment—the Twenty-fifth—appreciates the honor that has been done it in being the first to be sent to the front. The men will go wherever their officers lead them. We will give a good account of ourselves."

BATTLESHIP MASSACHUSETTS STRIPPED FOR ACTION AND AT TARGET PRACTICE.

PLAN FOR AUXILIARY MILITIA.

Force of Several Million Men to Be Drilled for Service in Case of Emergency.

Washington, D. C., April 14.—[Special.]—Lieutenant General Schofield, U. S. A., retired; Colonel Washington of the New York militia, and Representative Wheeler of Alabama appeared before the Committee on Militia this afternoon to advocate the adoption of a bill providing for an auxiliary militia.

Representative Marsh of Warsaw, who is chairman of the committee, presided. General Schofield, who is deeply interested in militia affairs, favored a bill introduced by Representative Wheeler, providing for the enlistment of from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000 men in reserve corps. These men will not be armed or uniformed, but organized into companies for drill and exercise, and are to be mustered once each year. It was contended by him that this government made a poor showing with only 25,000 men in the regular army and 115,000 men in the organized National Guard, as compared with the standing armies of Spain and other European nations. It was his purpose to have the members of each company meet frequently during the year to familiarize themselves with the manual of arms, and at the end of the year have a grand muster. With such an organization we would make a good showing and would have a formidable array of citizens well acquainted with military tactics and ready at any time to be called upon for the defense of the country.

The effects of such an organization, General Schofield contended, would be an official notification to the powerful nations of the world that this country is not dependent alone upon its regular army. Such an organization, in the opinion of General Schofield, would be superior to the reserve force of any nation in Europe. A copy of the muster roll of this proposed organization is to be filed with the Adjutant General of the army and a duplicate copy is to be retained by the Adjutant General of each State.

W. C. CROLIUS IS INDICTED.

Rockford Correspondent for Robert Lindblom Charged with Keeping a Bucket-Shop.

Rockford people have declared war against the bucket-shop keepers in their town. The Rockford grand jury yesterday returned an indictment containing thirty-seven counts against W. C. Crolius for keeping a bucket-shop. He is the Rockford correspondent for Robert Lindblom of this city. It is said that several local speculators who were his patrons suspected some weeks ago that they were being cheated. They lodged complaints, it is said, with agents of the Civic federation, who carried them to the grand jury and assisted in carrying on the investigation. It is understood John Hill Jr. took part in the work. He said last night that the evidence of crooked dealing against Crolius was so strong the grand jury had no difficulty in making up a true bill of indictment. Crolius figured to some extent in the Lindblom case when the latter was tried by the Board of Trade, but in this indictment nothing was brought out to show he has any other connection with Mr. Lindblom than that of correspondent.

FIGHTING GOES ON.

Insurgents Pay No Attention to the Armistice.

HAVE NO PART IN PLAN.

Want Peace Only When Coupled with Independence.

INCREASE IN COST OF FOOD.

Havana, April 14.—Dr. Maximiliano Crispi, described as an Italian Baron, it is now announced was killed about a month ago, together with an insurgent Brigadier General.

Signor Chico, the Italian Minister to Hayti and an expert diplomat, has arrived here to take charge of the Italian Consulate.

The Diario de la Marina, referring to Signor Chico's arrival, takes occasion to publish an extensive article which it claims shows the sisterhood existing between Italy and Spain and couples the incident with the declarations made by the Captain of the Italian warship Amerigo Vespucci on his arrival at Key West recently.

The Discusion says the increase in the price of provisions is augmenting the feeling of alarm here.

La Lucha today publishes an article attacking the Diario de la Marina for criticising the charity of the United States and combating the assertion of the Diario that there is no necessity for further help in the case of the reconcentrados. In so doing La Lucha points out that the Diario previously implored the assistance of the United States in behalf of the reconcentrados, adding that it useless now to complain of the consequences.

In spite of the Spanish decree suspending hostilities in Cuba it is officially set forth today that "several skirmishes of no importance" have taken place in the Province of Santa Clara and Santiago de Cuba.

A British small craft named the Arrow was captured some time ago, with the five men composing its crew, near Santa Cruz, by the Spanish cruiser Dependient, it being alleged that it was loaded with contraband of war. But, owing to the representations of the British Consul, an order for the release of the vessel has been issued.

Advices received here from the City of Santiago de Cuba say many families have combined to charter a British steamer for the purpose of transporting them to Jamaica until the relations between the United States and Spain become more settled.

The steamer San Augustin, which is leaving for South American ports, will have among its passengers many people who are going to South America in order to be out of the way should war break out.

The Union Constitucional says: "Do not trouble yourselves about sending any more desiccated beans."

The French warship Fulton arrived here today from the Island of St. Thomas. Its commander, Captain Silans, immediately called on the authorities here.

The non-arrival of the steamer Mascotte at this port has, it is said, caused a general feeling of dissatisfaction and indignation, it being alleged that in failing to come it has violated the international postal treaty.

PHILIPPINES' WAR IS SERIOUS.

Spain Is Surprised to Find Twenty Thousand Men Under Arms in the Islands.

Madrid, April 14.—A letter just received here from the Philippine Islands says that all the troops which were embarking for Spain at the time the communication was mailed were marched hurriedly to various towns in the interior, where the rebellion against Spanish rule has been renewed. It is added that over 20,000 well armed men are now in the field.

There have been several engagements and a number of Spanish priests have been massacred. Nobody appears to know how the Philippine insurgents, who had been disarmed, according to a general report, were rearmed, and the belief prevails that Japan had a hand in the matter.

The Captain General of the Philippine Islands, it is further alleged, has been concealing the facts in the case from the government.

Inquest in the Case of Louis Voss.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of Louis Voss, whose death on Wednesday led to charges on the part of the police that the man had been neglected three days while unconscious at the County Jail. The charges were not repeated at the inquest. Examination showed death had been caused by hemorrhages of the brain.

Orders Hanging Signs Removed.

Acting Superintendent of Police Lewis last night issued an order to the commanding officers of the various police stations to refuse permits for any more hanging signs and to revoke all such permits now in force. The order was caused by a number of minor accidents recently.

Price-economy isn't our only argument for Rogers, Peet & Co. Spring Overcoats and Suits.

Satisfaction-guaranteed is another strong one.

We assume you're able to pay tailor's prices; but you'd just as soon get the same satisfaction for less money.

You can get it here, man-particular-about-your-clothes—in our R., P. & Co. goods.

"Money back if you want it" is our satisfaction-insurance policy.

Here, too, are hat-shapes of three or four leading style-setters—Derby or Fedora—$2.50 and $3.50.

You'll be saving $1 to $1.50 on the usual hatter's prices.

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Write 176 Randolph, Chicago.

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45, 47 and 49 Randolph-st., East of the Masonic Temple.

In our New Store we most happily combine this trade winning, triple alliance: Quality—Accessibility—Prices. Each to your liking, and meet all catch cut dep't store prices.

Free Suburban Wagon Delivery beyond our own city routes to all towns within twenty-five miles of Chicago on orders of $10 and up.

Freight Prepaid: One hundred miles from Chicago on orders of $15 and up. Two hundred miles from Chicago on orders of $25 and up. Flour and Sugar Excepted.

Perfect, Prompt 'Phone Service. Express 242.

Sugars and Sirups.

SUGAR H. & E. Granulated, H. & E. Cube Loaf, H. & E. Powdered ..... per lb. 5c
Maple Sugar, from pure maple sap, per lb 11c
Maple Sirup, choice maple sap, per gal ..... 80c to 95c
Nectar Table Sirup, per gal 40c
New Orleans Dark Cooking Molasses, per gal 25c

Choice Plantation Teas
Your selection of four pickings 1897 crop of Real Formosa, Oolong, Congo, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Japan, Ceylon and Indian Teas, 25c, 40c, 50c & 60c per lb.

COFFEE We offer only the Coffees that are pure and worthy of your table. Fine qualities here at less than is asked for low grades elsewhere.
Good Santos Coffee, pleasant and mild; Good Rio Coffee, invigorating, strong ..... 10 lbs. for $1.00
Choice Santos Coffee, Choice Rio Coffee ..... 6 lbs. for $1.00
Slack's Java Combination Coffee, very choice aroma and taste, per lb., 30c, or 3¼ lbs. for $1.00
Walter Baker's Breakfast Cocoa, per ½-lb. pkg 25c
Walter Baker's Premium Chocolate, per lb 32c

HAM Armour's Picnic, per lb ..... 4½c; Swift's Premium, per lb ..... 8¾c; Armour's Star, per lb 8¾c
LARD Armour's Salrid, Swift's Premium, 10-lb. pails 65c

DAIRY PRODUCTS No one product from which to build a great store receives one-half the care and watchfulness that is bestowed upon the Merely GOOD Butter single item of BUTTER won't do here. We aim to have the BEST, and that is just what you'll find here all the year around.
Finest Creamery Butter, in 5 and 10 lb. drums, per lb 24c

CHEESE Wisconsin Factory, old full cream, per lb ..... 10c; Herkimer County, N. Y., Full Cream Cheddars, rich, per lb ..... 12c; American Swiss, extra fine, per lb ..... 15c; Norton's Pineapple Cheese, each ..... 45c; Edam, Van Rossem's, large, each ..... 75c; Sharp Old Cream Cheese, for macaroni, per lb 7c
Macaroni or Spaghetti, French Vermicelli, German Egg Noodles ..... per 1-lb. pkg. 8½c

FLOUR Duluth Imperial Patent ..... ½ brl. 71c; Pillsbury's Best ..... ¼ brl. $1.42; Washburn's Superlative ..... brl. $5.65
FLOUR Slack's Best Winter Wheat Pastry, brl. $5.25
FLOUR Ford's Bohemian Rye Flour, per brl. $3.50
Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour ..... Per brl. $6.00
½ sacks 75c

BREAKFAST FOODS. AKRON Granulated Cornmeal, white or yellow, 10-lb. package 13c
Buckwheat, pure hulled N. Y. State, 10 lbs 19c
Rice, extra fine Louisiana, per 10-lb. pkg 49c
Ralston's Breakfast Food 12c
Wheat Germ Meal 12c

Baking Powder Price's Cream, Slack's Cream ..... Per 1 lb. 30c
Royal and Dr. Price's, 1-lb. cans 38c
Dried Green Peas, per pound 2c
Navy Beans—hand picked, per pound 2c
Minute Tapioca, Century Health Pancake Flour, Aunt Jemima's Pancake Flour, Virginia Sweet Pancake Flour, Uncle Jerry's Pancake Flour, Pettijohn's Breakfast Food, Schepp's Pudding, all flavors, Kingsford's Cornstarch, Rolled Avena, Akron ..... Per package 7½c

Kitchen Supplies: Argo Gloss Lump Starch, per 6-lb. box ..... 30c; Sapollo, Enoch Morgan's, cake ..... 5c; P. & G. German Mottled Soap, box 60 bars ..... $2.00; P. & G. Amber Soap, box 60 bars $1.90
Ammonia, C. H. Slack's XXXX, qt. bottle 12c
Babbitt's 1776 Washing Powder, 1 lb. 8c
Pyle's Pearline, 1-lb. pkg 8c
Bluing, best made, qt. bottle 10c
Fairbank's Gold Dust, 4-lb. pkg 19c
Enameline Stove Polish, per pkg 4c
Brooms, No. 6 house 12c
Whisk Brooms, full size 8c
Scrub Brushes, Tampico or Rice Root 10c
Clothes Wringers, No. 10 Savoity $1.75
5 pounds Granulated Sal Soda for 4c
Fairbank's Santa Claus, 100 bars ..... $2.90 box
Procter & Gamble's Lenox, 100 bars ..... 3c bar
Procter & Gamble's Ivory, toilet, 100 b ..... $3.98 box
Wool Soap, toilet, 100 bars ..... 4c bar

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SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA SHORE. For Sale or to Let.
Jerusalem Road, Cohasset, Near Boston, Mass.
50 acres of land. Two fine large houses and one cottage, all with stables.

PRINCETON MAY GO.

Signs of a Breaking Away from Presbyterianism.

PRESIDENT TAKES ACTION

Refuses to Go as a Delegate to the General Assembly.

GOULD BRIC-A-BRAC IS HELD.

Texas Sailor Whips Two Spaniards Who Talk Too Much.

LATE SOCIAL NEWS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, April 14.

War is threatened in the Presbyterian Church that will overshadow the famous controversy over Dr. Briggs' alleged heresy. The present trouble grows out of the Princeton Inn incident, when former President Grover Cleveland joined with Professor Charles Woodruff Shields, who holds the chair of harmony and science and revealed religion in Princeton College, and other property-owners of the university town in signing a petition that a liquor license be granted to that hostelry, which is a favorite resort for students as well as for members of the faculty and their friends.

Princeton May Forsake Presbyterianism.

It was told that Professor Shields had left the Presbyterian Church and had been confirmed in the Episcopal faith by Bishop Potter. This caused a sensation.

In Princeton, however, it was nothing to the feeling aroused when it was learned yesterday that President Patton, with Professor Duffield, and Professor Cameron of the college, had refused to go as delegates to the Presbyterian General Assembly. Many persons predicted that this action presaged the absolute breaking away of Princeton University from the denomination. It is probable that the college will be entirely without representation at the convention.

The ground of the refusal of President Patton and his two colleagues to serve as delegates is that they expect the faculty of the college will be censured on account of the Princeton Inn trouble. The opinion is expressed that no explanation which they might offer would be accepted by the assembly, as Professor Shields' action in indorsing the application for the liquor license has been denounced formally in scathing terms by Presbyterian bodies in almost every State of the union. President Patton's present course is held to indicate that, since war is to be declared between the church and the college, the college will begin it.

Mr. Walter Jones is in a state of mind. Some time ago he joined the National Fencibles, a military organization of Washington, D. C. Yesterday he received a telegram from the Captain notifying him to hold himself in readiness to report for duty should war with Spain be declared. Mr. Jones said last night he was ready to go whenever the call came. At the same, it's likely that in the future Mr. Jones will be careful about how he joins military organizations.

An ewer and bowl of antique Limoges work, valued at $14,000 and belonging to George J. Gould, were exhibited before Judge Somerville of the Board of Classification this afternoon. They were assessed for duty in importation at 60 per cent, and Amerman & Patterson, who imported the articles for Mr. Gould, entered a protest, claiming that they should come in as paintings at only 20 per cent.

Gould Bric-a-Brac Is Held for Customs Duties.

Mr. Duveen of Duveen Bros. testified for the government. He said the goods were Limoges enamel, painted on copper.

"Is not the value entirely due to the artistic character of the painting?" asked Mr. Avery.

"It is due to the artistic character of the work," said the witness. "I don't suppose the actual materials—copper, paint, and enamel—would be worth $5."

Unless he gets the assessment reduced Mr. Gould's two pieces of bric-a-brac will cost him altogether about $22,000.

Miss Ada Rehan made her farewell appearance for the season at Daly's last night as Rosalind in "As You Like It," and was heartily applauded by a large audience. Miss Blanche Bates, a California actress, made her first appearance here in the rôle of Celia, which she played with rare ability and discretion.

Miss Rehan begins her annual spring tour in Brooklyn at the Academy of Music this evening. She will close in Chicago early in June, after which she will go abroad for a long vacation.

One of the men of the battleship Texas, in full uniform, burdened with small bundles of merchandise which he had bought preparatory to going to Key West to join his ship, was walking through Oliver street last evening toward the navy yard ferry when he overheard two Spaniards saying ill things of our President, our navy, and our rank-and-file men. He had served in the West Indies and knew Spanish, and when he heard the Spaniards declare that our fighting ships were mere tubs he cleared for action, so to say, by dropping his packages, and engaged with the offending civilians.

Spain Loses the First Battle.

In the Center Street Police Court this morning he described these circumstances in explanation of his arrest for disorderly conduct, adding that he, Gus Cassowon by name, was the sailmakers' smith of the Texas, that he was sick in hospital when it steamed away, and was now about to join it. At that Magistrate Olmstead declared to the prisoner:

"I am going to discharge you, even though this may be construed as an act of war. When you get back to the navy yard just report to the commandant that the first battle in the Spanish-American difficulty has resulted in a victory for our side."

Sumter day was celebrated this morning at sunrise by the raising of a flag at the battery by the Anderson Zouaves. On April 14, 1861, Major Robert Anderson retired from Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor, taking his battle flag with him. On April 14, 1865, he returned, raising it again. The Anderson Zouaves were named for him, and some years ago the family of the Major presented the company with a flag. It is raised annually on Sumter day.

They wanted to lynch a man on the East Side this morning. He had tried to strangle his wife. It is said,

Forgiven, but Is Nearly Lynched.

and it was with difficulty a platoon of policemen could restrain the mob from carrying out its threats of vengeance. Shrieks coming from the house at the northeast corner of Allen and Division streets startled the people of that neighborhood at 2 o'clock this morning.

Suddenly a woman ran out of the house in question screaming, and closely pursued by a man, who was reaching out his hand to clutch her. The pursuer and the pursued were James Murry and his wife.

Before the crowd could realize what was happening Murry had clutched his wife by the throat and was squeezing it until the woman's face was purple and the tongue began to protrude. The woman still lay unconscious, and the crowd believed her to be dead.

"Lynch the brute," shouted one man. The cry was taken up by others, and before Policeman Muldoon was able to subdue Murry, who was making repeated efforts to get up and back at his wife, the crowd, over 200 strong, was at the fellow and beginning to handle him very roughly.

Somebody ran to the Eldridge street station-house with a tale of wholesale murder, and the sergeant hurried out the reserves to the scene of the alleged carnage.

In the Essex Market court this afternoon the woman refused to make a complaint against her husband.

Miss Candace Quinby was married this afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church to Hugh N. Camp. A reception at the Waldorf-Astoria followed the ceremony. Mr. Camp is a member of the Union League and Military clubs.

One woman was among the representatives of the fifty leading knitting mills of the country, who met at the Gilsey House today and formed a combine which will be capitalized at $50,000,000.

Woman in a Big Knitting Mills Trust.

The most important movement in the knit goods trade in many years, it is the first trust in the formation of which a woman is known to have taken any part.

She is Mrs. Henry H. Pawling, who owns and operates the Star hosiery mills at Hagamans, Montgomery County. She was seated near John P. Fauve, chairman of the meeting, where she listened intently to the discussion, voted when necessary, and had nothing to say.

After the meeting Mrs. Pawling vanished before the luncheon at which Mr. Rowe entertained the manufacturers. But the members of the trust, disappointed in not having a chance to toast their feminine member, gathered up the masses of roses decorating the luncheon table and ordered them sent to her at the Murray Hill Hotel, where she is staying. There she was seen by a reporter. She is the mother of five children and she proudly claims the distinction of being a grandmother. Asked if she believed in trusts she said:

"I do believe that this will be a good arrangement if it is carried through on the lines laid down. The competition has been very great in styles, beside differences arising from some mills selling direct, while others employ agents. The association is to have a central selling office, one cotton buyer, one wool buyer, and one trimming buyer. Its objects are a reduction in the cost of production, economy in selling, and regulation of production to prevent unnecessary competition."

The movement which resulted in the formation of the Knit Goods Manufacturers' association was started by W. H. Rowe of 93 Franklin street, who was elected trustee, his associates being Thomas Bresiin, William Vanbrocklin, John P. Fauve, Foster Black, John J. Johnson, and J. W. Warwick.

The underwear goods mills only are included. Only the cooperation of active money making mills will be invited. The 100 knitting mills in New York State are to sign the agreement immediately. Foster Black, one of the trustees, represented Virginia, where he has two mills. The fifty concerns which have already signed represent a yearly output of $50,000,000.

Mrs. George R. Schieffelin will spend the summer abroad with her daughter.

Tammany Hall leaders have found a way to overcome the new primary law which goes into effect to-morrow, and Former Senator George W. Plunkitt is the man selected to put it in action. Ever since Governor Black signed that bill Corporation Counsel Whalen and the Tammany Hall Law committee have been studying it, and preparing a digest of it for the use of voters. They were also planning how to get around its provisions without openly violating them, so as further to strengthen Tammany's control against independent Democrats.

Tammany Plans to Cheat the Primary Law.

Mr. Plunkitt, who has studied election methods under Tweed and Sweeney, "Mat" Brennan and John Kelly, E. V. Loew and Richard Croker, gave out his plans at a secret meeting held last Saturday.

Framers of the primary law labored long and earnestly to so amend the laws that every Democrat could enroll as such and take part in Democratic primaries whether a member of Tammany Hall or not, and every Republican could be recognized as a part of his party whether he swore allegiance to Platt and Quigg or not. They also tried to frame their law so that the bosses could not tell just who were enrolled.

The law provides that the reënrollment shall last from today until April 30, and that the sworn enrollment shall be returned to the Board of Elections and filed.

Mr. Plunkitt's plan is for Tammany's enrollment to be finished one week from tomorrow and the enrollment lists turned in to Mr. Plunkitt's committee at Tammany Hall. There they will be copied, and, this done, he will file them with the Bureau of Elections. With these names before them the Tammany district leaders can see whether or not the independents or dissatisfied Democrats are showing enough strength to any district to make trouble at the primaries. If they are, there is still time enough to get in "fine work" and quiet the opposition.

The steamship Majestic of the White Star line, which arrived this morning from Liverpool and Queenstown, reported that Hans P. Pausen, 18 years old, a steerage passenger, was missing. It is thought that he committed suicide by jumping overboard at sea.

Collector Bidwell, under instructions of Secretary Gage, has ordered the suspension of imports through the New York post-office, pending an investigation of charges of undervaluation and violations of the law in this branch of the service. The charges have been preferred by special agents of the Treasury, who have been examining into the workings of the United States Customs bureau at the postoffice. It is said that the investigation will lead to charges against several large importers of gloves, novelties, and laces.

Fraud in Imports Through the Mails.

This government is a party to the universal postal union treaty, which prohibits the importation of dutiable merchandise through the mails. It has been, however, an international custom to permit the importation of samples by mail. Several months ago the collectors received a complaint from an importer that several of his competitors were taking advantage of this concession to get valuable articles into the United States at duties merely nominal. He cited the case of an importer of gloves, who, he said, was in the habit of having sent by one steamer's mail hundreds of packages of "right hand" gloves, and by a subsequent steamer, an equal number of "left hand" gloves. The special agents declare that this trick has been practiced for years by firms which have a high standing in the business world.

The order of Secretary Gage has prevented the delivery of several hundred bundles of mail which contain merchandise estimated to be worth about $10,000.

During the last week of March Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer were at the Hotel Westminster, and Cortlandt Palmer, Miss May Suidam Palmer, and Mrs. George L. Kingsland and family were at the Hotel Beau Site, Paris.

The final contest to select Princeton representatives in the annual debate with Harvard, to be held in Cambridge May 11, took place last night. The debaters were announced today, and are Robert D. Dripps, '98, Pennsylvania; Matthew Lowrie, '98, Pennsylvania; and Nathan Smith Reeves, '99, New York. Ivy Lee was chosen alternate. The question to be debated, which was settled by Harvard, is, "Resolved, That the present restrictions on immigration to the United States are insufficient." Princeton had the choice of sides, and took the negative.

Princeton Representatives in Debate.

It is said that Mrs. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte will occupy her villa in Bellevue avenue, Newport, this season. The Count and Countess de Moltke-Huitfeldt, son-in-law and daughter of Mrs. Bonaparte, may visit Newport this season.

Six weeks ago Jacob H. Kipp of East Hackensack cut too deeply into one of his toes while trying to eradicate a corn. The toe bled profusely and in a few days blood poisoning supervened. His toes were subsequently amputated, but the poison had taken a deep root in Mr. Kipp's system, and in spite of skilled medical attention he died in great agony on Tuesday night.

Dies Because He Cut His Corns.

Mr. Kipp, who was in his 80th year, was a member of one of Bergen County's oldest families. His ancestors had occupied the farm he owned for nearly two centuries.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take Laxative Brome Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

MEETING AT HARLEM

West Side Track to Run from May 24 to June 24.

GIVE THIRTEEN STAKES.

Sixty-eight Days of Racing Now Provided for Chicago.

YESTERDAY ON THE TRACKS.

The Harlem Jockey club is to give a spring race meeting from May 24 to June 24. Secretary Nathanson yesterday announced the fact, and with it gave out a list of fifteen stakes that are to be brought off during the twenty-eight days of racing.

Chicago is assured of sixty-eight days' racing, beginning with the Lakeside meeting, that starts May 5, and closing with the Washington Park meeting July 23.

Harlem will also give a summer meeting after the close at Washington Park, but beyond the mere announcement that additional stakes "of rich values" will be advertised for this meeting during July nothing is given out.

Sixteen thousand dollars is offered in the way of stakes for the spring meeting. The main event is the Harlem Handicap, for 3-year-olds and upward, at one and a quarter miles, for which the added money is $2,000. The added money to the Memorial Day Handicap is $1,500. In all the other events, with the exception of two, the added money is $1,000. This compares favorably with the stake offerings on the big Eastern tracks.

Following is a list of stakes, the entries to which close May 3:

FOR 3-YEAR-OLDS AND UPWARD.

The Harlem Handicap, $2,000 added—Entrance $10 each, $50 additional to start. Weights to be announced five days before the race. One and one-quarter miles.

The Memorial Day Handicap, $1,500 added—Entrance $10 each, $50 additional to start. Weights to be announced on May 25. One and one-sixteenth miles.

The Prairie State Stakes, $1,000 added—Entrance $5 each, $45 additional to start. Horses entered not to be sold to carry five pounds above the scale. One and one-eighth miles.

The Chicago Stakes, $1,000 added—Entrance $5 each, $45 additional to start. One mile.

The Garden City Handicap, $1,000 added—Entrance $5 each, $45 additional to start. Weights to be announced three days before the race. Six furlongs.

The Illinois Stakes, $750 added—Entrance $5 each, $45 additional to start. The winner to be sold at auction. Six and one-half furlongs.

FOR 3-YEAR-OLDS.

The Senior Stakes, $1,000 added—Entrance $5 each, $45 additional to start. Weights five pounds below the scale. Maidens allowed ten pounds. One and one-eighth miles.

The Oak Park Stakes, $1,000 added—Entrance $5 each, $45 additional to start. Maidens allowed eighteen pounds. One mile.

The Riverside Stakes, $750 added—Entrance $5 each, $45 additional to start. The winner to be sold at auction. Seven furlongs.

FOR 2-YEAR-OLDS.

The Petite Stakes, $1,000 added—For fillies. Entrance $5 each, $45 additional to start. Maidens allowed five pounds. Four and one-half furlongs.

The Graduate Stakes, $1,000 added—For colts and geldings. Entrance $5 each, $45 additional to start. Maidens allowed five pounds. Five furlongs.

The Youngster Stakes, $1,000 added—Entrance $5 each, $45 additional to start. Maidens allowed five pounds. Five furlongs.

The Proviso Stakes, $1,000 added—Entrance $5 each, $45 additional to start. Winner, unless otherwise stipulated in the entry, to be sold at auction. Four and one-half furlongs.

The Junior Stakes, $1,000 added—Entrance $5 each, $45 additional to start. Maidens allowed seven pounds. Six furlongs.

The La Grange Stakes, $1,000 added—Entrance $5 each, $45 additional to start. The winner, unless otherwise stipulated in the entry, to be sold at auction. Six furlongs.

The officials at Harlem will be M. Lewis Clark, presiding judge, and Richard Dwyer, starter.

THEY RUN TO A FALSE START.

Bad Mistake in the Ardelle Stakes—Ornament Wins Country Club Handicap.

Memphis, Tenn., April 14.—[Special.]—The Ardelle Stakes, worth $1,470, for 2-year-old fillies, was run today at Montgomery Park and developed an unfortunate bungle. The entire field went away to a false start, and Gay Parisienne, the favorite, finished first in a drive from the outsider Foxchase. Judge Clark kept the field back to the post at once. Notwithstanding her hard race Gay Parisienne continued to rule favorite, but this time she was beaten by the 30 to 1 shot, Our Nellie, who was given an easy ride in the false break.

Nobody appears to have been to blame. The starter did not drop his flag, but the holder of the track flag dipped his perceptibly while trying to get away from the oncoming field. Gay Parisienne was the best fly engaged in the race, but it will take her a long time to get over today's experience. She was badly corded up over the loins after the race.

Ornament made his second appearance at the meeting in the Country Club Handicap at a mile, and he won rather handily on the end, although Martin had to shake him up about the middle ground to get him away from Good Times, who put up stubborn contention. While lying up close to Buckvidere around the upper turn Ornament appeared to sulk. He evidently does not like to have any other horse run up against him, and Content carried 125 pounds, which on this track is equal to 140 on hard and firm going.

Outside of two stakes today's events were commonplace. The weather was considerably warmer than that of yesterday, and the attendance was nearly up to that of the opening day.

Weather clear; track fast.

First race, ½ mile, purse $350, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
7-2	The Geezer, 98 (Thompson)	1	1½	1½	1½	1¹
8-5	Sir Blaze, 105 (T. Leigh)	2	3	2½	2½	2¹
8-1	Sagita, 105½ (Morrison)	3	4½	4½	3½	3¹

Time, :50¾. Cambrian, 106 pounds; Onatavia, 99; The Kentuckian, 102½; Annihilator, 106; Climacus, 103; Hub Prather, 101; Granby, 101; Logan Lauderman, 103; Blaze Face, 116; John Manion, 100, finished as named. Winner, ch. g., by St. Leonards—Invercauld. Start straggling. Won in a gallop. The Geezer got away running.

Second race, ⅝ mile, purse $300, 3-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
4-5	Meiter, 112 [W. Martin]	1	1½	1½	1½	1¹
10-1	Voyageur, 109 [Kuhn]	2	2½	2½	2½	2¹
7-1	Barabbas, 118 [Randall]	3	3½	3½	3½	3¹

Time, 1:04½. Reefer, 108 pounds; Yellow Jacket, 107; Wilfrid Laurier, 109; Wheaton, 112; Story Teller, 112; Carlin R., 107; Cushioning, 112, and Mary Zeta, 108, finished as named. Raymond F., 113, left at the post. Winner, ch. c., by Strathmore—Elizabeth L. Start straggling. Won in a gallop. Yellow Jacket was in a pocket.

Third race, ½ mile, 2-year-olds, fillies, the Ardelle Stakes, $1,000 added:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
20-1	Our Nellie, 115 [Foucon]	1	1½	1½	1½	1¹
6-5	Gay Parisienne, 115 [Lamley]	2	2½	2½	2½	2¹
10-1	Lady Memphis, 115 [T. Burns]	3	4½	3½	3½	3¹

Time, :24¾. Matanza, 115 pounds; Clara Fields, 115; Bridal Tour, 116, and Ardelle, 115, finished as named. Winner, T. J. McHale's b. f., by Sidastha—Lady Nell. Post 18 minutes. Start good. Won easily. The field ran the distance to a false brake. In the false race Gay Parisienne won after going to her knees on the far turn. The race hurt Matanza, and Blue Tour tired at the end. Fox Chase was second and Matanza third the first heat.

Fourth race, 1 mile, 4-year-olds and upward, the Country Club Handicap, $2,000 added:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
1-3	Senament, 125 [W. Martin]	4	4	4	3½	1¹
10-1	Good Times, 106 [T. Burns]	2	1½	1½	1½	2¹
6-1	Buckvidere, 108 [C. Combs]	3	2½	2½	2½	3¹

Time, :25¾, :50¾, 1:17¾, 1:43¾. Judge Steadman, 92 pounds, also ran. Winner, ch. c., by Order—Victorine. Start good. Won handily. Good Times fought it out all through the stretch with Ornament.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, purse $250, 4-year-olds and upward, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
7-5	High Test, 101 [VanCamp]	2	2½	2½	1½	1¹
4-1	Gay Parisienne, 98 [Thorpe]	1	1½	1½	2½	2¹
25-1	Kruna, 103 [Combs]	3	3½	3½	3½	3¹

Time, 1:31½. Nimrod, 108 pounds; Jane, 104; Whirlaway, 103½; Arkonian, 107½; Dr. Hurt, 106; and Leonidus, 101, finished as named. Nover, 108, left at the post. Winner, ch. g., by The Ill Used—Carmen. Post 22 minutes. Start straggling. Won handily. Jane was off poorly. High Test was very hustled all the last quarter. Whirlaway was jammed out on the backstretch.

Sixth race, 1 mile, purse $400, 3-year-olds and upward, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
7-10	T. Simmons, 98 [T. Burns]	2	1½	1½	1½	1¹
2-1	Ozinoor, 91 [Dupee]	1	2½	2½	2½	2¹
15-1	Rob Roy II., 96 [Kiley]	4	3½	3½	3½	3¹

Time, 1:45¾. Johnny McHale, 99 pounds; Blithe ful, 86, and Tom Lilly, 88, finished as named. Winner, br. g., by King Gald—We Wa. Start good. Won easily. Rob Roy II. was cut off on the far turn.

Tomorrow's entries:

First race, 2-year-olds, ¼ mile—W. Overton, Scottish Grit, Leo Plater, Penrice B., 110 pounds; Colette, Free Hand, 107; Dick Collins, 105; Amelia T., Judge Rankin, Ruth Black, Katie Gibbons, Ines T., 102.

Second race, 6 furlongs, selling—Revenue, Nover, Cranowitz, 111 pounds; Forseen, Hester, 109; Harry Flood, 106; Bluegrass Stone Jr., 104; Donnie, 102; Pearl, Philip B., Fees, 100; Gypsy, Prince, Ben Frost, 97; Lady Irene, Pearl Walker, 95; The Brewer, King Finn, 90.

Third race, 1 mile—Salvab'e, 115 pounds; Bonenges, Paul Kauvar, Assignee, 110; Macy, 111.

Fourth race, handicap hurdles—Dacian, Isabey, 112 pounds; Aragnol, George B. Cox, 102.

Fifth race, selling, 1¼ miles—Traveler, 105 pounds; Bridgeton, 103; Tom's Ironic, 102; Bob Bush, Red, 99; Eleanor Holmes, 95; Florida Rose, 86.

Sixth race, selling, 6 furlongs—Lennep, 108 pounds; Chang, 104; Belle Ward, 102; Celia B., Mr. Laurel Leaf, 101; Rosa Burns, 99; Miss Adele, Berwell, 96.

Newport Summaries April 14.

Weather rainy; track muddy.

First race, ½ mile.

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
7-5	Vanessa, 100 [L. Smith]	2	4½	2½	2½	1¹
3-1	Alice Belle, 88 [Dugan]	1	2½	1½	1½	2¹
10-1	Necklace, 100 [Southard]	3	3½	3½	3½	3¹

Time, 1:33½. Cynthia H., 106 pounds; Hermida, 103; Gladioli, 103; Happy Ten, 88; Ten Pins, 89; Lady Marie, 91, finished as named. Winner, br. f., 4, by Belvidere—Contralto. Start good. Won ridden out. Alice Belle and Ten Pins were cut off at the start.

Second race, 4½ furlongs:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
1-7	Greatland, 116 [Perkins]	1	1½	1½	1½	1¹
7-1	Ned Wickes, 113 [N. Turner]	2	2½	2½	2½	2¹
10-1	Barabbas, 118 [Randall]	3	3½	3½	3½	3¹

Time, :59½. Cavotte, 110 pounds, also ran. Winner, ch. c., by Blue Eyes—Mistivia. Start good. It was a walkover for the winner. Barabbas faltered the last furlong.

Third race, ¾ mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
1-1	Carlotta C., 106 [L. Smith]	3	2½	2½	1½	1¹
4-1	Cecil, 108 [Aker]	2	1½	1½	2½	2¹
7-1	Ada Russell, 103 [Nutt]	4	4½	3½	4½	3¹

Time, 1:33¾. Spanish Princess, 89 pounds; Tit for Tat, 105; Sister Clara, 104; Violet Parsons, 106, finished as named. Winner, br. f., 3, by Hayden Edwards—Fannie C. Start good. Won in a gallop. Spanish Princess ran herself to pieces in front.

Fourth race, 1 mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
1-3	Halton, 108 [T. M. Dunn]	2	1½	1½	1½	1¹
4-1	Pop Dixon, 105 [L. Smith]	3	6½	6½	6½	2¹
6-1	Lady Keith, 106 [Nutt]	1	2½	2½	3½	3¹

Time, 1:48¾. Pasig, 106 pounds; Rampart, 106; Bombardon, 105; Cymbeline, 106, finished as named. Winner, br. c., by Himyar—Maud L. Start good. Won galloping. Halton was bid up by J. H. Smith. Owner Hoyt retained him for $700. Pop Dixon closed much ground. Cymbeline showed early speed.

Fifth race, ¾ mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
5-2	Jamboree, 106 [Aker]	3	1½	2½	2½	1¹
15-1	Rey del Mar, 109 [South'd]	1	2½	1½	1½	2¹
2-1	Royal Choice, 106 [Milburn]	2	3½	4½	3½	3¹

Time, 1:47½. Dominica, 102 pounds; Frank Jaubert, 108; Gray Eclipse, 105; Kirk, 108, finished as named. Winner, b. g., 7, by Glenelg—Linnet. Start good. Won in a hard drive. Royal Choice sulked the first part.

Oakland Summaries April 14.

Weather clear, track good.

First race, ¾ mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
6-1	Sir, 106 [Thorpe]	4	4½	3½	2½	1¹
9-2	L. Stouffer, 105 [Spencer]	3	6½	5½	4½	2¹
30-1	Red Glen, 104 [Clawson]	2	5½	6½	5½	3¹

Time, 1:18½. Ajrish, 101 pounds; Robalo, 109; Olive, 101; Sea Spray, 109; and Sallsbury II., 104, finished as named. Winner, b. f., 4, by Racine—Adelaide II. Start good. First five hard driven. Glenn was cut off on stretch turn. Myth's race was vile.

Second race, 1 mile, purse $300, 3-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
30-1	Elsmore, 97 [McIntyre]	3	3½	3½	3½	1¹
7-2	Midian, 110 [Piggott]	9	8½	8½	2½	2¹
4-5	Floronso, 107 [Dorsey]	10	10½	9½	4½	3¹

Time, 1:42½. Wissomba, 108; Octuruck, 104; Mistleton, 107; Don Luis, 104; Bonito, 108; Sadie Schwartz, 102; Jaumont, 109, finished as named. Winner, b. c., by Spendle—Elsie E. Start good. Won after a hard drive by five horses. Midian was cut badly and cut off as he moved up on first turn. Watomba had bad luck. Bonito ran a villainous race.

Third race, ¾ mile, 3-year-olds, the Gebhart Stakes, $2,000 guaranteed:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
4-1	Olinthus, 122 [H. Shields]	2	4½	3½	3½	1¹
1-2	Hamilton, 107 [Dawson]	1	1½	1½	1½	2¹
3-1	Sevens, 115 [Hennessy]	4	2½	2½	2½	3¹

Time, 1:48. San Venado, 99 pounds; Rey Del Tierra, 95, and Little Tom, 102, finished as named. Winner b. h., 5, by Three Cheers—Gold Cup. Start good. The first three were driving to the line like a team. There was off in a tangle and hampered on the turns. Denny was not well managed.

Fifth race, ¾ mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
3-1	Morine, 105 [Spencer]	2	4½	4½	3½	1¹
4-1	Bitter Root, 107 [Piggott]	3	2½	2½	2½	2¹
9-10	Montallade, 106 [Clawson]	6	6½	6½	4½	3¹

Time, 1:28. Rose Maid, 87 pounds; Castake, 92; Don Caesar, 101; Ed Garland D., 89; Joe Massie, 98; Cyaro, 89, finished as named. Winner b. f., 3, by Morello—Sunlit. Start good. The first three were driving to the end. Fox should have won. Montallade was messed about.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
6-5	San Marco, 105 [Pigrott]	1	2½	2½	1½	1¹
5-1	Preacher, 100 [Thorpe]	3	3½	3½	2½	2¹
9-5	Silver, 105 [McIntyre]	2	1½	1½	3½	3¹

Time, 1:48. Song and Dance, 102; Coda, 100, and Claudius, 105, finished as named. Winner, ch. h., 4, by St. Blaise—Round Dance. Start good. Won handily. Treachery closed stoutly.

GREAT ORNAMENT MAY BE SOLD

W. P. Norton Offers Patterson Twenty-one Thousand Dollars for the Famous Son of Order.

Memphis, Tenn., April 14.—[Special.]—W. P. Norton, proprietor of the Wenonah stud, Hopkinsville, Ky., has made Charles T. Patterson an offer for his great racehorse Ornament, and it is not unlikely that the son of Imported Order and Victorine will change owners tomorrow. It is said the price offered was $21,000, and Will Woodward, who is representing Mr. Norton here, said tonight the sale would in all probability be consummated tomorrow. Mr. Norton was in the city yesterday, and made the offer to Patterson. It is his intention, if he succeeds in getting the horse, to retire him to his farm. Ornament has not performed impressively here, and his race today against selling platers showed no improvement over his first start, when he was beaten by Salvable in the Montgomery Handicap. His temper is worse than it was last season. For fear of hurting him Patterson has been obliged to indulge the big chestnut, and it is doubtful if he will be able to get him at his best before the racing season is half over.

TO LEASE THE DYMOND TRACK.

C. A. A. Looks Favorably Upon the Ravenswood Inclosure for Its Big Athletic Games.

A member of the Chicago Athletic association is authority for the statement that the Dymond track in Ravenswood will be leased by the association for its field this year and that the dual meet with the New York Athletic association and the annual Amateur Athletic union championships will be held there. It was also said that a contract for the grounds would be signed in a few days. There is to be a special meeting of the Board of Directors tonight to consider the question and the various sites will be discussed.

The field contains 100 acres and has a half mile track upon which trotting races have been held occasionally and a good third mile cinder track inside that half mile circuit. There is also a small grand stand, but no other improvements. The tract is bounded on the south by Montrose boulevard and is not far from the north branch of the Chicago River. The present means of reaching the place are the Lincoln avenue cable cars to the Bowmanville electric line to Montrose boulevard. It is some distance west from there in the country, the district being sparsely settled. A number of the North Side cycling clubs have held race meets and a few football games have been played there. It is a good track that has fallen into disuse for big events.

The cinder path makes it desirable for athletic events, but its distance from the city is a point against it. However, it seems the most available site. There are a number of sites offered nearer town, but none of them contains tracks of any description and the work necessary to construct a new speedway would take too much time in order to have it ready when needed.

NOTRE DAME IS REJECTED.

Four Western Colleges Vote Against Its Admission to the Intercollegiate Association.

The Graduate Executive committee of the Western Intercollegiate Athletic association met yesterday afternoon and canvassed the vote of the association upon the new constitution and the application for membership of Knox and Notre Dame. The constitution, with the exception of the section forbidding the competition of preparatory students in championship events, was carried. Fourteen institutions had a vote and a two-thirds vote is necessary to carry, being ten votes. Eleven votes were cast, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Stanford allowing the limit of thirty days to expire without voting. Yankton, Drake, Grinnell, and De Pauw voted against the prohibition of the "prep." men. Knox will not be admitted this year, Michigan, Illinois, Northwestern, and Lake Forest casting negative votes. Knox received only one negative vote, that from Michigan, and is admitted. Northwestern objects to the discus throw and Chicago suggests the dropping of one weight event, but the discus was accepted. There were also several suggestions as to the order of events. No action was taken regarding the selection of a field for the annual games. Several sites are under consideration.

WISCONSIN'S TEAM PROTESTED

Michigan Cancels Its Dates, Northwestern Objects to Gregg, and Stagg Makes General Charges.

Madison, Wis., April 14.—[Special.]—Michigan has canceled its game with Wisconsin. No specific reasons are given and the Wisconsin rooters are indignant in consequence. It is reported that a general boycott by the "big seven" is to be inaugurated. Professor Stagg has written a letter to the Athletic board making general charges and has been asked to make them specific, so the board could investigate. Michigan has not done this.

Ann Arbor, Mich., April 14.—[Special.]—The Michigan Board of Control refuses to make public the specific charges against Wisconsin. They say the case is in the hands of the Madison Athletic board.

Northwestern will play its game with Wisconsin tomorrow, but will protest Captain Gregg. If he plays the game will be played under protest and the case referred to the graduate board of the league for settlement. The faculty board has passed the rest of the team.

Wolcott and Smith Draw.

Bridgeport, Conn., April 14.—The boxing bout at the Park City Theater between "Mysterious" Billy Smith and Joe Walcott, twenty-five rounds at catch weights, resulted in a draw. In the preliminary Billy Needham of St. Paul knocked out Max Roth of New York, after two minutes and forty seconds' fighting, in the first round.

LEAGUE SEASON ON.

Chicago Team Opens with the St. Louis Browns.

BURNS PRAISES HIS MEN.

New Manager Believes He Has a Winning Aggregation.

OPINIONS OF THE PLAYERS.

Games Today.

Chicago at St. Louis.
Pittsburg at Louisville.
Cleveland at Cincinnati.
Boston at New York.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Baltimore at Washington.

St. Louis, Mo., April 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—While not desiring to go on record as a prophet, I will make a statement to Tim Murnane concerning the Chicago club and its prospects for the season, which opens today. As a stranger to most of the men, my opinion has necessarily been formed during the practice tour.

On coming to Chicago I discovered a lot of talent—even more than I was led to expect—and the new men came to add strength to the Colts of last year.

One thing I will assert, and that is that the Chicago team will start the season in better shape than any club in the league.

As for the real work: Since we began to play I have noticed a steady improvement every day. The men are making places and taking advantage of the little points that go to make one club better than another. The improvement in team work has been marked. The men are playing together and with the spirit that makes winners.

Everitt gives me more and more pleasure. I like his first base play very much. Kilroy is coming round into shape. He is a ball player and knows all the game. He is a run getter, and runs win games. Woods is a strong man. Isbell is strong, but unfinished, and will need seasoning. The team can hit hard. Chance looks good and he ought to hit hard.

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...OSALS FOR PACK SADDLES. ...Quartermaster's office, Department of ...go, April 11, 1898. Sealed proposals ...ed at this office until 12 o'clock m., ...1898, for 1,000 Pack Saddles for Cav... ...particulars can be obtained at this ...ce. LEE, Chief Quartermaster.

TO CALL 100,000 MEN

War Department Enlarges Its Plan for Field Service.

ONE ARMY TO GO TO CUBA

Fifty Thousand to Invade Island with the Regulars.

MANY WANT TO BE OFFICERS.

Perplexing Questions as to the National Guard.

MUST BE MERGED INTO ONE ARMY.

Washington, D. C., April 14.—[Special.]—It is expected that fully 100,000 men will be the force which is eventually to be called out and accepted by the President as an augmentation to the regular army. The authorities have held all along that 40,000 would constitute a sufficient federal volunteer force, but it looks now as if this force would be increased to 50,000, which would be added to the regular force, and constitute an invading army. The remaining 50,000 will be composed of the National Guard, which will be used in the State organizations, and the duty of which will be coast defenses. The organization will operate within their respective States, under the command of the Governors, subject of course to the advices from Washington.

The 50,000 volunteers are expected to come mainly from the National Guard. They will not be called into the service in the sense that their presence as organizations will be accepted, but their services will be "accepted by the President."

There is a natural preference for militiamen on account of their experience and their equipment, and it is expected that there will be enough men from each organization who will offer to enter the federal volunteer force to make up the augmentation required.

It has not yet been decided by the military authorities in Washington how the appointments of officers to the volunteer force will be made, but it is likely that the methods of the past will govern largely. This will give the President the privilege of appointing Major Generals and Brigadier Generals, leaving it to the Governors of the States to appoint the officers to the grade of Colonel and junior positions.

In calling for volunteers from the National Guard it will be impossible to retain a good many of the officers at present commanding. For instance, but one-half of a State regiment may volunteer. This would require the half of another regiment, and this would leave two sets of officers from which the Governor must select the regimental commanders and subalterns. The military authorities insist that there are physical obstacles as well as legal to keep the officers of the National Guard in their present positions. Controversy on this point, however, will be avoided, or it will be shifted to State authorities by allowing Governors to select the officers for regiments.

Many Want to Be Generals.

The War department is in receipt of innumerable offers for service from prominent men in all sections of the country, who have implied that they are anxious for positions as Major Generals, Brigadier Generals, and, as one officer who has seen these applications said today: "The applications for position of general officers would provide a force of about 4,000,000 men, as near as I can estimate."

Secretary Alger advises that in the military movements which must shortly be undertaken there can be but one authority, and that the control of troops must not be divided with the Governors of States. This principle has already created much discontent among national guardsmen, especially among officers, and the department is in receipt of a great many protests and complaints.

Political influence, too, has been exerted in behalf of the theory that the State organization must be preserved and that the officers of the militia must be allowed to retain their commands and their authority. The experience in the last war has shown that it is most undesirable to have this conflicting power if there is to be unity of purpose and action. The National Guard is so protected by the constitution and the statutes that the mistakes of the civil war are, even yet, matters of controversy, and the disputes and claims created during the war of the rebellion are furnishing today occupation for department officials and clerks.

The first step in preparing the army for an occupation of Cuba has been the order of Secretary Alger that the Quartermaster General of the army shall purchase 1,000 pack mules with the necessary saddles and equipment. Instructions were sent to Colonel J. M. Moore, at San Francisco; Colonel F. B. Atwood, at Denver; Major J. W. Jenkins, at Vancouver Barracks, Washington; Major G. D. Wheeler, at St. Paul; A. S. Kimball, at Governor's Island; Colonel J. G. C. Lee, at Chicago; Colonel J. M. Marshall, at Omaha; Colonel John Simpson, at Atlanta, the chief Quartermasters of the various military departments, asking for reports on the number of the animals and trappings in their possession.

Pack Trains for Cuba.

This immense pack train, the largest which has ever been formed in this country, will be used for transportation purposes in Cuba. It has been found on the reports which have come from the island that the use of the heavy army wagons will be out of the question. The nature of the country and the thick underbrush and the narrow trails in many parts makes dependence upon the usual methods of transportation impossible.

The army and the navy are both embarrassed by the lack of drill regulations. For years the army has frittered away the time of various boards and experts in attempting to secure an infantry drill book. The result is that the old regulations have had to be reprinted and issued to the regulars and the State troops desiring them. The navy is quite as badly off.

The army signal office has bought a quantity of steel tubes, which will be used in the storage of compressed gas for use in military balloons.

HOLD UP A DOWN-TOWN SALOON

Three Robbers Take $150 from Gus Helmkamp, Fifth Avenue and Lake Street.

Three well-dressed young men went into Gus Helmkamp's saloon, Fifth avenue and Lake street, at 10:30 o'clock last night and covered the proprietor of $150. One robber entered by the front door and two by the side door, but they joined at the bar, and all ordered beer. When Helmkamp placed the glasses on the bar two of the men had him covered with revolvers. He was told to keep quiet and stand at the end of the bar, and he obeyed. While two of the men kept their pistols pointed at him the third emptied the cash register. Then they bade the saloonkeeper a cheerful good-night and left. No arrests have been made.

H. N. MORRIS CRITICALLY ILL.

Son of Nelson Morris, the Millionaire Packer, Reported to Be Dying from Lung Trouble.

Herbert N. Morris, son of the millionaire packer, Nelson Morris, was reported dying yesterday, and his father was called to his bedside. The young man, who is a member of his father's firm, has been critically ill with lung trouble at his home, 4000 Grand boulevard. His condition has been reported to be serious several times, but yesterday was considered to be more critical than at any time since the beginning of his illness.

At 2:30 o'clock this morning he was still alive, but extremely low.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R & W. "Loma." R. & W.
A new collar.

NOT SUSTAINED AT HOME.

OPINION OF THE MEN WHO VOTED AGAINST CUBAN RECOGNITION.

Their Constituents Say They Represent Only Themselves and Many of Them Will Find It Difficult to Be Re-elected—The Shame of the People of Georgia Is Pronounced and the Voters of Maine Are Chagrined at the Vote of Boutelle.

THE TRIBUNE asked its correspondents yesterday to ascertain whether or not the constituents of the nineteen Representatives who voted against the House Cuban resolution were fairly represented by the vote as cast. The replies show a wholesale and indignant repudiation as follows:

Misrepresented by Johnson.

Richmond, Ind., April 14.—[Special.]—The course taken by Representative Henry U. Johnson of this city in regard to the Cuban situation does not meet the approval of his constituents here. His vote against the majority resolution providing for intervention and the establishment of a permanent government in Cuba is generally condemned here today. Probably ninety out of 100 of the Republicans of Wayne County are favorable to the resolution as passed by the House.

Maine Is for Free Cuba.

Bangor, Me., April 14.—[Special.]—The general sentiment of the Fourth Maine District, as well as the State at large, is denunciatory of the action of Congressman Boutelle in voting as he did in the House on Wednesday. His action all along has been severely criticised by his constituents in the outlying sections. His statement that he was upholding the administration has no weight in mitigating his action, for there is a strong sentiment here in favor of resenting the many insults which it is claimed Spain has heaped upon this nation. Maine, as a whole, is for free Cuba and resentment of the horrible affair in Havana harbor.

Atlanta, Ga., April 14.—[Special.]—There was one topic which displaced the war excitement as a matter of public discussion in Georgia today, and that was why the Congressional delegation from this State recorded its vote almost unanimously against the resolutions adopted declaring for war with Spain. When the bulletins of yesterday evening announced that there was a dissenting vote of nineteen confident impression was that the men casting these votes must have come from the commercial centers of the East. It was with a stupefying effect, therefore, that the people of Georgia read this morning that eight Congressmen from this State formed the corporal's guard which cried out for peace when there could be no peace. Added to this fact was the one that of the balance of these dissident votes the two from Alabama as well as the two from South Carolina were from districts adjoining the Georgia line.

Public expression found vent in a double leaded editorial in the Journal, of which ex-Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith is editor, in which the eight Georgia Congressmen are designated as "not representing Georgia's voice."

"We feel constrained," says the Journal, "to say that these gentlemen did not represent Georgia in that vote. It was known that the Democratic leaders and the great majority of the Democratic members had determined to support the resolutions, though most of them preferred some other form of declaration for Cuba and against Spain. It had become a situation in which there was a demand for the most perfect unanimity, when all thought of party should have disappeared, and when Democrats and Republicans should have stood together like brothers. The vote against the resolutions was so small that it cannot impair their force either at home or abroad, but we regret that of the fifteen Democrats and the nineteen members all told who opposed the resolutions eight were Georgians."

Judge Threatens a Lawyer.

During the hearing of the suit for divorce of Dora Oser before Judge Brentano yesterday Simon W. Selig, a witness for the husband, was sent to jail by the Judge, who threatened to disbar Attorney Joseph J. Simons, the husband's lawyer. Judge Brentano decided the lawyer and the witness had conspired to destroy Mrs. Oser's reputation. Selig was sentenced for ninety days, and the Judge warned Simons he would see that he was disbarred. The divorce was granted.

Flour Output for the Week.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 14.—The Northwestern Miller reports the flour output last week at four centers as follows:

	April 9. 1898. bris.	April 10. 1897. bris.	April 11. 1896. bris.
Minneapolis	147,115	297,345	251,695
Superior-Duluth	25,820	14,500	24,920
Milwaukee		23,240	34,750
Totals, spring	172,935	275,085	311,365
St. Louis	25,000	25,400	
Aggregate	197,935	300,485	
Previous week	212,810	322,635	284,585

Gives Trust Deed to Secure a Loan.

Albert E. Kent of Marion City, Cal., has given a trust deed to the New England Mutual Life Insurance company to the 73½x100 feet, 100 feet north of Harrison street, in Plymouth place, with west front, in consideration of a loan of $60,000 payable June 3, 1903, bearing 4½ per cent interest. The instrument was filed for record yesterday.

MOVE TO AID TARS.

Citizens Contribute to the Naval Reserve Fund.

MEETING IN HYDE PARK.

Great Crowd of People Manifests Intense Enthusiasm.

L. A. CHASE IS CHAIRMAN.

Nearly 1,000 people crowded the dining-room of the Hyde Park Hotel last evening to listen to speeches in the interest of the uniform fund of the Naval Reserve. An even hundred officers and men of the reserve were present, some of them showing the lack of proper outfitting as plainly as the others showed what might be accomplished with a sufficient fund at their disposal. These men General McNulta referred to as "an example of the way the State of Illinois clothes its troops."

The crush before the doors were opened was so great that several women fainted, and after they were swung open the crowd surged into the room in such numbers that the speakers were almost unable to force their way to the platform. The enthusiasm was great all through the evening, and every mention of a well known American name or a national air in the music was recognized with bursts of applause. The officers of the Naval Reserve were intensely interested in the meeting because of the prospects for an increase in the usefulness of their equipment, and did everything possible to increase the interest of others present.

The first division of the battalion was present under the command of Lieutenant S. D. Flood and Ensigns H. O. Blivin and W. F. Purdy. There was to have been a drill with cutlasses and rifles for which the men had been preparing for several days, but on account of the crowd this was found to be impossible. Their presence, however, aided by the words of the speakers in their favor, resulted in the starting of a subscription list which promises to net a neat sum. The list was headed by Adolph Nathan, who contributed $100.

Remarks of Chairman Chase.

Behind the platform was a background of flags, upon which were displayed portraits of President McKinley, General Fitzhugh Lee, and Captain Sigsbee. Below, behind a pair of draped flags, was a large painting of General Grant on horseback. The chairman of the meeting was L. A. Chase, President of the committee, the other members of which are W. E. C. Windsor, W. P. Price, John E. Cornell, M. J. Moorhouse, and G. W. Cutler. In his introductory remarks Chairman Chase said:

"We are here to help in the aiding of a band of men striving for their freedom against a kingly power; men whose desire for release from their oppression has been stirred by the example of the American people. We have heard of their oppression. The groans of the wounded men of the Maine and the insults sent after General Lee are still ringing in our ears. We may differ in the way of getting there, but we all say Cuba must be free. And to that end the blue and the gray will march shoulder to shoulder."

He was followed by General McNulta, who made an eloquent address in behalf of the Naval Reserves of whose citizens' association he is the head. He said:

"Thirty-seven years ago Fort Sumter was fired upon and it was only then the people realized that war had come. It is only today we are realizing that we are about to enter upon another war. We did not know who our leaders were to be then. Grant and Farragut were unknown and now we trust a divine providence will find for us another Grant and another Farragut. You see here, on the platform a good representation of the sort of men who are going to fight our battles in this war. There are one hundred of them here, and there were nearly three times that number blown up in the Maine on that awful night in Havana harbor."

General McNulta gave a stirring description of the attack on Fort Morgan and closed with an appeal for funds.

Addresses by Clergymen.

Dr. H. W. Thomas said Cuba must be free. "All the people may not agree with the President," he said, "but they will sustain him in whatever he decides on and do whatever he wants them to do. The war may be short and it may be long. It may cost hundreds of millions, but it is written by destiny that Cuba must be free."

The Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, who was the last speaker, declared that in the interest of humanity Cuba must be free. He discussed the subject from this standpoint and at the conclusion of his remarks the meeting closed by the audience singing "America."

Banquet of Life Insurance Men.

Members of the Life Underwriters' association of Chicago at their monthly banquet at the Union League club last evening heard an address on "The Press and the Cuban Question" by W. H. Busbey, after which they sang "America." Several members talked on subjects of interest to insurance men. Dr. P. S. Henson also spoke.

TWELVE OF THE NINETEEN MEN WHO VOTED AGAINST INTERVENTION.

TAKES BOOKS IN A STORE.

W. H. BOWES IS LATER PUT UNDER RESTRAINT BY FRIENDS.

Organist of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church Arrested for Theft in a Publishing House—Deed Is Admitted by His Pastor, Who Says He Is Not Responsible—Attributed to Overapplication—Is Regarded Highly and Probably Will Not Be Prosecuted.

William H. Bowes, organist at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Washington boulevard and Robey street, the friend of its pastor, the Rev. W. C. De Witt, and popular among the parishioners, was arrested at noon yesterday in the publishing-house of the Fleming H. Revell company, 63 Washington street, on the charge of stealing two volumes which Manager M. H. Fish declared he found concealed under Bowes' coat.

He besought Manager Fish to accept payment for the books, and to let him go free. He pleaded with the manager to save him from the ruin which arrest would cause, and asserted that he was not conscious of having taken the books. Manager Fish, however, refused, for he believed that in the organist he had discovered the thief who for months had been pilfering the firm's counters.

At Central Station Bowes was booked on a charge of larceny. His brother, Arthur K. Bowes, furnished bonds for $500 for the release of the accused man. Bowes was taken from the station by his brother and by the Rev. Mr. De Witt, who placed him in a carriage and drove to St. Andrew's Church. The organist was kept in the church under restraint until 10 o'clock last night, when he was conveyed to the residence of S. C. Skinner, 756 West Monroe street, where he lives. His condition grew worse, and his friends feared that he would soon pass into a state of acute mania. He expressed several times the hope that he might be allowed to kill himself.

He will not be prosecuted this morning in Harrison Street Police Court, Mr. De Witt said, Manager Fish having agreed not to appear against him. Physicians who were called to examine him said that the strain of appearing in court might cause an utter mental breakdown. A trial for sanity is a possibility. The organist will leave the city in the event of his release.

The Rev. Mr. De Witt spoke highly last night of the organist.

"His life has been a hard one," he said, "and it has broken him down. He was deaf until he was 26 years old, and he will eventually become so again. He took more than the two books, but not many more. He was not responsible, though not a kleptomaniac."

Manager Fish swore out a search warrant, believing that other stolen books would be found at the pianist's quarters, but did not recover any.

"If Mr. Bowes took the books," said Miss Marion Skinner, "he was certainly not at the time accountable for his actions. He has not been well for a long time and lately he has been complaining of his head. He was 34 years old and came to Chicago about three years ago from Canada. The family lives in England, and his connections are among the best English families. We have grown to consider him a member of the household and we certainly will not forsake him at this crisis."

RUNS AWAY FROM HIS ASYLUM.

Edward Parker Deacon Enjoys a Few Hours of Liberty, but Is Retaken.

Boston, Mass., April 14.—[Special.]—Edward Parker Deacon, who made himself famous on both sides of the Atlantic, and who it was incorrectly reported had been released from the McLean Asylum some six weeks ago upon the intercession of his wife, escaped from that institution a few days ago and was subsequently recaptured.

It was on Sunday last at 5 a. m. that Mr. Deacon sawed the iron bars which held him prisoner on the second floor of the hospital and jumped to the ground. He had sense enough to know that as soon as he was missed telephone messages would be sent out and half the people within a radius of ten miles would be on the lookout for him. So he struck off into the woods and headed for the little town of Weston.

At 11 o'clock he rang at the front door of a house in the village and preferred this odd request with great politeness: "I called upon you, madam, to see if you can give me a position in your family to do light needlework. I can sew very well and I brought my scissors with me."

The young woman, taken aback by the strange request, and bewildered by the polished manners of the wanderer, called out a young doctor, who was visiting her family. A single glance told the doctor that something was amiss, and he jumped at the conclusion that the mysterious stranger had come from Waverly. So he engaged him in conversation and took no notice of his strange vagaries.

In the meantime, the doctor had telephoned to the hospital and a hack containing four attendants were hurriedly dispatched to Weston. When it rolled up the driveway Deacon recognized the familiar face of one of the attendants, and, turning to his hostess, said: "Ah, they have sent my carriage rather early."

But he made no resistance when he was asked to get in.

WILL TANNER QUIT?

Governor Said to Prefer Military Glory to Civil Office.

WANTS TO BE A GENERAL

Is Told He Must First Give Up His Present Position.

FRIENDS SAY HE IS WILLING.

(Continued from first page.)

of joining in the movement are invited to attend with their credentials.

Chicago Zouaves Ready.

Captain Thomas J. Ford of the Chicago Zouaves has prepared a letter tendering the services of his company to the President in the event of war, which he will forward as soon as active hostilities take place.

Lieutenant W. J. Wilson of the United States navy will begin recruiting at 20 Michigan avenue next Tuesday. Already over 100 Lake Michigan tars have expressed their willingness to enlist.

Company D of Colonel C. R. E. Koch's volunteer regiment was organized by G. K. Herman at 91 South Clark street last evening, when sixty-three men enlisted and thirty others sent word that they would do so next Sunday afternoon.

Those employés of the North and West Chicago street railway systems who are members of local military organizations have been given notice that in case their regiment or naval brigade should be called into the field their positions will be held open to them until they return.

The Chicago Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution yesterday adopted resolutions commending President McKinley and Congress for the present policy in the Cuban difficulty. In the annual election Mrs. Julia Booth Dickinson was chosen Regent of the chapter.

Twenty-six South Chicago policemen, led by Lieutenant Burdick, have formed a volunteer company and will invite ex-policemen to join with them, with the idea of offering their services to Governor Tanner in case of war. South Chicago also has a camp of Sons of Veterans that is being drilled by Captain R. T. Rapp, and a company of the First Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, under command of Recruiting Officer Edwin M. Roby.

FUNERAL OF H. W. KING TODAY.

Obsequies to Be Held at Fourth Presbyterian Church—Chicago Relief and Aid Society Resolutions.

The funeral of the late Henry W. King will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the Fourth Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Stryker, a former pastor of the church, will be present to officiate. The interment will take place at Graceland.

The Board of Directors of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society at a special meeting called for the purpose yesterday adopted resolutions relative to the death of Henry W. King, who had been a member of the board continuously and its President during ten years of the twenty-eight since its organization in 1867.

The resolutions adopted were in part as follows:

The Chicago Relief and Aid society has suffered an irreparable loss in the death of its President, Henry W. King, and the directors wish to express on its records their appreciation of the great services which he rendered to this society and to the community in which he lived so long.

During the trying years which followed the great fire of 1871 he was President of the society and it was mainly due to his remarkable ability as an organizer that the manner of distributing the world's charity among the sufferers of the fire has ever since been regarded as a model.

Time and experience and great familiarity with organized charity never dulled the keenness of his sympathy with the sufferings of the poor or lessened his interest in measures for their relief; while his sound judgment and his knowledge of affairs always helped us to avoid the danger of pauperizing them.

He was an upright merchant; a public-spirited, useful citizen; a loyal, loving, devoted friend; a noble man.

Mr. King was spoken of as the last of the fire directors of the society. The board decided to close its office on the day of the funeral and attend the services in a body.

The Chicago directors of the Liverpool and London and Globe company at a special meeting adopted appropriate resolutions on Mr. King's death.

J. M. Kean.

J. M. Kean died on Wednesday morning at his home in Buchanan, Mich. Mr. Kean was for many years engaged in the real estate business in Chicago. He was a brother of A. S. Kean of this city. Services will be held at 12:30 o'clock today in the chapel at Rosehill. He left a widow and four children.

William A. Torrey.

Burlington, Ia., April 14.—[Special.]—William A. Torrey, cashier for twenty years of the German American Savings Bank, aged 71 years, is dead from apoplexy.

Henry B. Pierce.

Abington, Mass., April 14.—Henry B. Pierce, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for sixteen years, died at his home here this morning.

Funeral of Dr. Francis R. Brooks.

Funeral services for Dr. Francis R. Brooks were held yesterday at the Brooks home, 4643 Lake avenue.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Ahern, Eliza, 70; 764 Dickson-st., April 12.
Boyd, Thomas Alex., 34; 35th-st. and Wabash-av., April 13.
Bosk, Maude E., 21; 4532 Champlain-av., Apr. 12.
Bolden, Lucy, 40; 856 W. Madison-st., April 12.
Bradley, John, 58; 32 Fulton-av., April 6.
Bugaenska, Mary, 85; 557 Dickson-st., April 10.
Bloomfie'd, Bessie, 12; 3226 Beacon-st., April 14.
Cumming, Emma, 31; 151 Kent-st., April 12.
Clavbaugh, W. M., 61; 1058 Washington-blvd., April 13.
Del, Nellie, 24; 4201 Union-st., April 12.
Farley, Alice, 28; 203 Dayton-st., April 13.
Ginter, Antonina, 39; 75 Fulton-st., April 12.
Golether, Ellen, 78; 3317 Coyne-av., April 12.
Gallagher, Bridget G., 32; 11923 Wallace-st., April 14.
Gifford, Agnes, 55; U. S. Marine Hospital, Apr. 12.
Goll, Bruno H., 54; 259 Ashland-av., April 12.
Hagney, Mrs. Lane, 53; Cook County Hospital, April 13.
Hitchcock, Jonas C., 63; 1286 Wilcox-av., Apr. 12.
Hill, Minnie, 40; 259 Fulton-st., April 13.
Iverson, Tina, 30; 948 Tolman-av., April 10.
Krueger, Eprisina, 63; 121 Cornell-st., April 11.
King, Henry W., 70; 1431 Washington-blvd., April 14.
Kujawski, Agnes, 45; 82 Cornelia-st., April 14.
Lynch, Mary F., 14; 865 Clybourn-av., April 13.
Lehmer, William, 61; 3155 Wallace-st., April 13.
McElfriend, Joseph, 7; 1292 W. 12th-st., April 13.
Mullin, John, 51; 99 Mather-st., April 12.
Mahan, Sophia, 34; 392 W. Harrison-st., April 12.
McCabe, James, 60; 3544 Honore-st., April 10.
Nestage, Herman, 55; 19 N. Francisco-st., Apr. 13.
Orinall, Mary, 70; 1431 Washington-blvd., April 13.
Pryhl, Washington R., 21; 408 S. Halsted-st., April 13.
Page, John E., 60; 1377 N. Campbell-av., Apr. 12.
Person, Bertha M., 55; 8703 Buffalo-av., April 12.
Rudolph, Rosie, 34; Cook County Insane Asylum, April 12.
Rodger, Theresa, 23; 314 N. Wood-st., April 12.
Rosenber, Henry, 49; 180 31st-st., April 12.
Rosenthal, Hannah E., 55; 1810 Arlington-pl., April 13.
Sullivan, Katherine, 80; 5332 Aberdeen-st., Apr. 12.
Stelle, Volney, 25; 678 Jefferson-st., April 13.
Stalk, William, 28; 18 McReynolds-st., April 13.
Schlueter, Dora, 35; 1001 Kedzie-av., April 13.
Soldinger, Peter, 54; 719 W. 22d-st., April 14.
Smith, Robert, 34; 50 Peck-st., April 12.
Sharkey, Maggie, 24; 89 Clark-st., April 12.
Streetzel, Henrietta, 49; 6234 Madison-av., Apr. 13.
Stenborn, Leo, 28; Cook County Hospital, Apr. 12.
Tyler, W. L., 53; 2220 Cottage Grove-av., April 12.
Walker, Ralph, 10; 5454 Armour-av., April 12.
Willett, Frank, 67; 5519 Emerald-av., April 13.
Waterman, Lizzie D., 80; 1 Michigan-av., April 13.
Woltson, Elms, 8; 1268 Lincoln-av., April 13.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

Edward C. Swadener, Mae Morse	21—18
Edward R. Wienand, Eliza F. M. Hartmann	25—20
Michael J. Somer, Kittie Gurin	34—31
Judge Johnson, Callie Loadman	21—19
Paul Surnk, Annie Juricek	24—20
Francis G. Forbes, Nevs Applegarth	30—24
Alex. Brochocki, Katarzyna Sakpinski	63—50
Arrah J. Whisler, Ella Spraker	31—27
Herman Rabenhorst, Annie Dahlman	26—24
Cornelius Cookler, Mary Kearn	24—23
William F. Bitter, Friedericke Saas	24—23
Ambrose Hesse, Delphine Rachport	24—19
Edward Schmid, Katie Loadmann	24—23
Michael Noonan, Minnie Moylon	29—24
Albert H. Kolze, Julia Mertzger	27—24
Leslie R. Irons, Annie Fetili	25—19
Arthur C. Cedarburg, Dagny S. Lunde	22—22
Joseph Nech, Annie Krucsunska	21—19

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., April 14.—Forecast for Friday:

Illinois, Indiana, and Lower Michigan—Fair weather, light northerly winds becoming variable.

Upper Michigan—Fair, warmer in western portion, light variable winds.

Kentucky—Fair, warmer in eastern portions, northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

Ohio—Fair and warmer, light northwesterly winds.

Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa—Fair and warmer, light southerly winds.

Missouri—Fair and warmer, winds becoming southerly.

Nebraska and South Dakota—Fair, warmer in eastern portions, southerly winds.

North Dakota and Montana—Fair and cooler, winds becoming northerly.

Place of observation. Time taken: April 14, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.:	Direction of wind.	Precipitation 12 hours.	State of weather.
Abilene	29.92	74	78	E.	....	Clear
Albany	29.56	56	66	E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Alpena	29.80	52	58	N.	....	Clear
Atlanta	29.74	48	52	W.	.01	Clo'dy
Amarillo	29.96	70	78	S.	....	Clo'dy
Bismarck	29.92	74	80	N.W.	....	Clear
Buffalo	29.58	50	64	E.	.06	Clo'dy
Boston	29.68	40	44	E.	Tr.	Rain
Cairo	29.82	66	74	W.	....	Clear
Charlotte	29.56	46	52	N.E.	.02	Clo'dy
Cheyenne	29.90	66	72	N.E.	....	Fair
Chicago	29.84	44	48	E.	....	Clear
Cincinnati	29.70	50	50	N.	.08	Fair
Cleveland	29.60	48	58	N.	....	Fair
Concordia	30.00	64	68	S.E.	....	Clear
Davenport	29.88	58	62	N.W.	....	Clear
Denver	29.92	70	78	S.	....	Fair
Des Moines	29.90	60	62	N.E.	....	Clear
Detroit	29.68	54	66	N.	....	Clear
Dodge City	29.94	68	72	S.E.	....	Clear
Dubuque	29.92	58	62	N.W.	....	Clear
Duluth	29.96	44	50	N.E.	....	Fair
El Paso	29.92	70	78	W.	.04	Clo'dy
Galveston	29.94	72	74	N.	....	Clear
Grand Haven	29.76	60	68	N.	....	Clear
Green Bay	29.86	52	56	N.E.	....	Clear
Havre	29.82	58	62	E.	....	Clo'dy
Helena	29.82	72	72	N.	....	Fair
Huron	29.96	64	68	E.	....	Clear
Indianapolis	29.72	58	60	N.	.01	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	29.70	62	72	W.	....	Clear
Kansas City	30.02	64	68	N.W.	....	Clear
Lander	29.90	70	74	W.	....	Clo'dy
Little Rock	29.80	66	68	W.	....	Clear
Los Angeles	30.00	62	66	W.	....	Clear
Marquette	29.96	44	44	N.W.	....	Clear
Memphis	29.80	64	64	N.W.	....	Clear
Medicine Hat	29.94	60	66	N.	....	Clo'dy
Minnedosa	29.82	54	64	E.	....	Clo'dy
Montgomery	29.84	60	66	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Montreal	29.67	52	62	N.	....	Clear
Nashville	29.70	56	56	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
New Orleans	29.84	66	72	N.E.	....	Clear
New York City	29.52	42	54	N.E.	Tr.	Rain
Norfolk	29.44	50	56	N.W.	.10	Rain
North Platte	29.94	68	70	N.W.	....	Clear
Oklahoma	30.00	66	70	N.	....	Clear
Omaha	29.98	60	62	S.E.	....	Clear
Oswego	29.56	52	56	N.	....	Clo'dy
Palestine	29.98	66	72	N.	....	Clear
Parkersburg	29.64	46	52	N.E.	.01	Rain
Philadelphia	29.62	52	56	N.E.	.30	Rain
Pittsburg	29.56	52	54	N.	.10	Rain
Pueblo	29.90	76	78	S.E.	....	Clear
Rapid City	29.72	70	74	N.	....	Fair
San Francisco	29.82	52	56	W.	....	Clo'dy
St. Louis	29.90	58	62	N.W.	....	Clear
St. Paul	29.94	58	62	N.W.	....	Clear
Salt Lake City	29.86	78	80	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Ste. Marie	29.86	52	60	N.W.	....	Clear
Springfield, Ill	29.86	58	62	N.W.	....	Clear
Springfield, Mo	29.96	56	60	N.W.	....	Clear
Vicksburg	29.80	66	68	N.W.	....	Clear
Washington	29.88	44	52	N.W.	.34	Rain
White River	29.98	42	50	....	....	Clear
Williston	29.86	58	70	....	....	Clear
Winnipeg	29.76	60	68	N.W.	....	Clo'dy

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, 343 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 44 degrees; 9 a. m., 45; 10 a. m., 45; 11 a. m., 46; 12 m., 47; 1 p. m., 48; 2 p. m., 49; 3 p. m., 49. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.59; 6 p. m., 29. 99.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

George Englers, Anna E. Stettler	30—19
Louis Meinke, Minnie Gaietz	21—20
George Doherty, Jennie Mahoney	25—23
John Bukovy, Marie M. Bukovy	36—39
Lars H. Opland, Maria Anderson	32—23
Benjamin A. Nelson, Jesseline G. McManus	21—19
James Fakan, Mary Sindelar	35—27
Collin C. Beattie, Anna Burke	29—25

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

GARDEN CITY LODGE NO. 141, A. F. & A. M.—Brethren: You are requested to attend the funeral services of our deceased brother, Bruno H. Goll, from 250 Ashland-av., on Friday, April 15. Will leave lodgeroom in carriages at 1 o'clock p. m. to Graceland Cemetery.
ELMER E. BAST, Master.
GIL. W. BARNARD, Secretary.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1898.

PRINCIPLES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

[From the National Republican platform adopted at St. Louis June 18, 1896, nearly two years ago.]

From the hour of achieving their own independence the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American people to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty.

The government of Spain having lost control of Cuba and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

SPANISH 4s in the London market went down to 43½ yesterday and on the Paris bourse to 44½—a decline of over 10 per cent since the present war scare commenced.

THE Sangamon County Democratic Representative who voted for the Allen law has been retired from active service. The county convention, which met day before yesterday, put him on the shelf and adopted a resolution denouncing the Allen law.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN is in Washington, but his reception has not been as enthusiastic as that accorded to Consul General Lee. Confronted as they are with the prospect of a bloody war in the interest of freedom and humanity, the people are not inclined to waste their time in considering such puerilities as 16 to 1 free silver.

IT was all because of the Spaniards, Captain Anson says, that he was unable to raise funds and secure control of the Chicago baseball club. The way for the Captain to preserve his title and also get even is to go to work now and raise a company of volunteers to fight the Spaniards. He will find it not half so hard as the other scheme.

HOME defense is as important as foreign war. Care must be taken at the county primaries to select delegates pledged to repeal the Allen law. The traction companies are not troubling themselves about Cuban liberty. All they want is continued liberty to grab the city streets and make the people's war taxes greater for their corporate profit. Their game must be blocked.

NEWFOUNDLAND is in an anomalous condition. Its independence of the Dominion makes the latter indifferent to its misfortunes, while if it turns to the imperial government for aid Canada promptly objects on the ground that Newfoundland's independence is a thing for which the island government must pay. Between the two and its own impoverished financial condition Newfoundland is having a hard time of it.

POPE LEO'S efforts for peace are commendable, but when he prays that he may die rather than see his pontificate "end in the smoke of battle," he seems to have forgotten the smoke that has been ascending to heaven from Cuba for the last three years without causing him to wish to depart this life. The smoke of righteous battles is as incense compared with the miasma of unutterable cruelty that has so long hung over suffering Cuba.

A LOCAL newspaper having made the assertion that Russia followed France in recognizing this country at the time of the revolution, the Hemlandet, the well-known Swedish organ of this city, promptly corrects it and shows that Sweden was the first of the European powers to follow the example of France, recognizing the American republic Feb. 5, 1783, Denmark and Norway followed Feb. 25, Spain March 24, and Russia July 1 of the same year.

M. HANOTAUX, Foreign Minister of France, and the latest "Immortal," is likely, in his magnum opus, the Richelieu, upon which he expends his leisure time, to become the acknowledged authority on the great Cardinal. Until his election as a member of the Academy but few outside of France were aware of M. Hanotaux's literary qualifications and aspirations. His grasp of foreign affairs and his familiarity with French history easily make him one of the ablest diplomats of Europe, a calling not often allied with literary talents of a high order, as in his case.

APRIL has been a memorable month in American history. The battle of Lexington was fought April 19, 1775; the first battle of the Mexican war April 24, 1846; Sumter fired on April 12, 1861, and surrendered April 13; Lincoln's first call for troops April 14, 1861; Lee surrendered April 9, 1865; Lincoln assassinated April 14, 1865; House of Representatives passes the resolution for immediate intervention to stop the Cuban war April 13, 1898. Surely the month of April has deep significance for Spain and will prove to be a memorable reminiscence for the Cuban insurgents.

THE reported shifting of the military base of operations from Chickamauga Park to Key West apparently confirms the surmise that Havana is to be the first and chief point of attack upon the outbreak of hostilities. As soon as war is declared Captain Sampson will probably steam out with his squadron and invest Havana, while a land force will attack the city on the rear and cut off its line of supplies. The opinion of Captain Sigsbee and of Consul General Lee is that Havana can be safely and effectively shelled from the sea, and it is believed that with the aid of the insurgent forces on land the fall of Havana can be brought about in a few days.

NOTWITHSTANDING the war in Africa, the situation in India, and the threatening complications in China and the far East the sessions of the British Parliament have been less interesting this spring than for many years past. The reason probably is that since Gladstone's retirement and the ill-health of Salisbury a lull has come upon Parliament, chiefly due to the absence of great men and striking and vigorous leadership. Joseph Chamberlain is always picturesque and interesting, but he rarely meets one worthy his steel, and it takes both steel and flint to produce a parliamentary blaze.

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

The storm center on the Cuban question, which had been in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, was transferred to the Senate yesterday. The day was occupied in debate on the resolutions of the Senate Foreign Affairs committee, reported the day previous, with the result that only two votes were taken—both on motions for adjournment. The first, taken at 5:54 p. m., on motion of Senator Davis, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, was regarded as a test of the relative strength of the friends of the committee report and the advocates of the Turpie amendment, favoring recognition of the present Cuban government. The result—30 yeas to 32 nays—showed a small majority in favor of the stronger declaration. In less than half an hour later (at 6:15) the Senate adjourned by agreement to 10 o'clock this morning, when the contest will be renewed, though it is believed the question will be brought to a vote today.

Conjecture is divided on the question whether the House will accept the Senate resolutions, or the whole question go to a conference committee. In view of the fact that there is a large contingent of the House anxious to secure the strongest declaration that can be obtained with the least possible delay, it is thought the former course may be adopted.

The Spanish Minister, Señor Polo y Bernabe, has made preparations to take his departure promptly on receipt of instructions from Madrid. Spanish interests will be left in the hands of the French Ambassador.

A Spanish Cabinet Minister is quoted as authority for the statement that, if President McKinley shall notify Spain to evacuate Cuba, the Spanish government will immediately and emphatically refuse to do so, and announce that it is prepared to take the consequences of its act. Meantime there are indications of a decidely revolutionary feeling at Madrid and various other points in Spain, and a number of arrests of prominent Carlist leaders have taken place. The anti-ministerial press is very bitter in denunciation of the armistice policy, and there are indications of an effort to make Weyler the head of a revolutionary movement.

THE TWO INTERVENTION RESOLUTIONS.

Omitting the declaratory preambles, the joint resolution adopted by the House and the one submitted to the Senate by the majority of the Committee on Foreign Relations read as follows:

HOUSE.	SENATE.
Resolved, etc., That the President is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba to the end and with the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there and establishing by the action of the people thereof a stable and independent government of their own in the Island of Cuba, and the President is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purpose of this resolution.	Resolved, first, That the people of the Island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent. 2. That it is the duty of the United States hereby demand, and the government of the United States hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval force from Cuba and Cuban waters. 3. That the President of the United States be hereby directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into actual service of the United States the militia of the several States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

The House resolution is the shorter of the two, but not the stronger and the clearer. It may be more acceptable to the President because it comes nearer to the recommendation made by him in his message than the Senate resolution does, but those who study the two clearly will prefer the latter.

The House resolution directs the President to intervene "at once" to stop the Cuban war, and he is "authorized," but not "directed," to use the land and naval forces to stop that war. The President is left with considerable discretionary power, if he chooses to use it. As armed intervention is not ordered he can wait for a time, if he sees fit, before setting the army and navy in motion. It is not likely that he would make any further attempts at pacific intervention, for he has reported that all his efforts in that direction have failed, but he could make further attempts under the House measure.

The only delay possible in the event of the adoption of the Senate resolution will be that involved in notifying Spain of the ultimatum of the United States. That ultimatum is that since the people of Cuba are free and independent the government demands that Spain relinquish all authority over the island and withdraw her forces at once.

The only conceivable answer to that ultimatum will be a refusal. Then the President, who is "directed" to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States to carry out the resolution and compel the withdrawal of the Spanish forces from Cuba, will feel that it is his duty to begin war at once.

Spain is unwilling to go to war if it can avoid it, but it cannot avoid it if the Senate resolution is adopted. That will be an unmistakable, unquestionable declaration of war on the part of the United States. There will be no opening for diplomacy or temporizing. Were the Senate resolution adopted today the Spanish government would get the American ultimatum tomorrow. It would refuse to give up Cuba, and the next day the American fleet would sail for that island.

The Senate resolution simply declares that the Cubans are, and of right ought to be, free and independent, and that Spain should get out of Cuba in order that the inhabitants may enjoy their independence unmolested.

The House resolution has a rather blind phrase about the establishment by the Cubans of a "stable" as well as an "independent" government. That may be construed as making the United States responsible for the stability of any future government which the Cubans may establish and binding it to intervene hereafter if the government first set up proved to be unstable.

The preamble of the Senate resolution is the shorter of the two. It assigns only two reasons for intervention—the "abhorent conditions" which have existed for three years in Cuba and the destruction of the Maine. The House preamble mentions the interference with American commerce and the expense the country has been put to in patrolling its coasts. These reasons may well be omitted in view of the greater weight of the others.

Undoubtedly the adoption of either resolution means war and the consequent independence of Cuba. But, although the House has gone on record in favor of its measure by a vote of 322 to 19, that body may give the preference to the Senate resolution when it has an opportunity to act on it.

RECOGNIZING GOMEZ.

Of the nineteen members who voted against the House Cuban resolution fifteen Democrats and one Populist would have voted for it if it had recognized the present insurgent government of Cuba. This was the only point on which the majority and minority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs disagreed.

The President argued at some length in his message against the recognition of the "republic of Cuba." The Republicans in the House with a few exceptions have come to the conclusion that his view of the case is correct. The Democrats are of a contrary opinion without exception.

The Senate is also divided in opinion on this same point. The only difference between the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Foreign Relations is that the latter recommends the recognition of the insurgent government, while the former does not. The proportion of Republicans in the Senate who favor recognition is greater than in the House, and it is not impossible that a majority will vote in favor of that recognition.

One argument which is advanced for recognition by Senator Foraker is that if the United States goes to the assistance of Gomez and his revolutionary government, and the Spaniards are evicted, neither that government nor the United States will be held liable for Spanish bonds which are a lien on Cuban revenues. But the Senator contends that—

> If the United States government goes down there [to Cuba] and drives Spain out and puts somebody else in, forming a stable government of her making, that stable government will become responsible and the United States will become responsible. If the United States takes that island by intermeddling, as writers on international law call it, with the affairs of another, she, too, will become responsible, and what is the consequence? The United States steps in behind $400,000,000 Spanish Cuban 4 per cent bonds.

The Senator exaggerates to make a stronger case for recognition. It makes no difference whether the United States recognizes the insurgent government or the insurgent people of Cuba as far as liability for Spanish bonds is concerned. This government would not be liable in either event. If the Gomez-Masso government should step into full power in Cuba it would not be obliged to pay Spanish bonds which are a lien on Cuban revenues. Neither would another government organized by the men who have been fighting under Gomez and his lieutenants.

The holders of Spanish Cuban bonds must look to Spain for payment, even after that country has lost Cuba. If any foreign government were to attempt to make the Cubans pay bonds in the sale of which they had no voice the United States would tell that government that if the Cubans did not want to pay those bonds force could not be used to make them do so—that foreign intervention could not be tolerated.

The reasons given by the President for not recognizing the insurgent government have considerable weight, and Consul General Lee's statement that that government does not amount to much as a government should count for something. He must know a good deal about the state of affairs in Cuba outside the Spanish lines.

It can be taken for granted that when the American soldiers land in Cuba Gomez and his men will coöperate with them just as energetically as if the insurgent government had been formally recognized. After the Spaniards have been driven out it will become apparent soon whether that government is the one the majority of the Cubans want. If it is the United States will recognize it at once.

Therefore no time should be wasted in discussing this question of recognition of a government. Recognize the independence of the people of Cuba and make the Spaniards clear out. Then the Cubans will settle the government question to suit themselves.

THE AUXILIARY CRUISERS.

In impressing into the naval service the two American ocean greyhounds of the International Navigation company, the St. Paul and the St. Louis, the government has for the first time exercised its rights under the postal subsidy act. This wise and valuable act has encouraged the building of fast American vessels like those in question by granting subsidies to their builders in proportion to their speed and size. The return asked for these rewards was that the government, in case of an emergency, should have the right to take the ships on payment of a just price, the figures, in case of disagreement, to be decided by arbitration. The emergency has now arisen, and the cruisers St. Louis and St. Paul will be the first fruits of that far-sighted measure.

These two sister ships are among the finest and fastest in the American merchant marine. Each is 11,000 tons register, 554 feet in length, and 63 feet beam. The hulls are of steel, with ten watertight compartments and four decks. The engines of the St. Paul have 20,000 horse-power, and that vessel's best record was made on a trip from Southampton to New York last August at an average speed of 21.08 knots per hour. The St. Louis has engines of 18,000 horse-power, with a speed record of 20.87 knots per hour. Both vessels were built in 1895 at the Cramps' shipyard in Philadelphia, and it is there that they will be immediately refitted for the work of naval warfare.

The St. Paul is expected to arrive at New York from Southampton this evening and will be followed about a week later by the St. Louis. Both vessels will be ordered to Philadelphia at once to be refitted, and this work is expected to take but three weeks. The owners of the vessels have shown every disposition to coöperate with the government, though the price to be paid has not yet been agreed upon. The government prefers to rent them at a per diem rate of $5,000. Each vessel is said to have cost $2,000,000 in building, and by the time the two are remodeled and armed it is probable they will have consumed $5,000,000 of the naval auxiliary appropriation, if it is finally determined to purchase them at a lump price.

Unless a shortage of ordnance forbids each vessel will be equipped with two 6-inch and ten 5-inch guns, twelve 6-pounders, and as many 1-pounders as can be comfortably stowed in the remaining space. The coal bunkers will have to be shifted so as to protect the steering machinery, and the vital parts will be further protected, probably with 2-inch armor plates. Thus equipped they will at once become formidable vessels for coast defense or for any other duty to which the exigencies of war may assign them.

The information that Captain Sigsbee of the ill-fated Maine is to have charge of the first of these vessels that goes into commission will be received with general satisfaction, as well as the announcement that Captain C. F. Goodrich, President of the Naval War College at Newport, is probably to be given charge of the other. It is especially appropriate that Captain Sigsbee should receive this command as a prompt official sign that he stands entirely blameless of the disaster suffered by his battleship at the hands of Spanish treachery.

The action of the government in dropping the ordinary negotiations for the purchase of these vessels and using its more peremptory powers of impressment must be regarded as a virtual recognition of the imminence and practical certainty of war with Spain. The course adopted will be regarded with satisfaction by every patriotic American.

WANTED—A NATIONAL HYMN.

This country is on the verge of war. It will go into that war well equipped with men, vessels, money, materials, and appliances of all kinds. It has everything it needs except a stirring national hymn. Why should it not have one? Why should it not have something after the manner of the "Marseillaise," or the "Wacht am Rhein," or the "Racoksy March," which will set the blood to tingling?

At present this country has not a national air possessing either vigor or impressiveness. The words of the "Star Spangled Banner" are inspiring, but the melody is heavy, dull, and sluggish. It lacks go and vim. "Yankee Doodle" is trivial and not original. "Hail, Columbia," is about as inspiring as an old penny royal psalm tune. "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" is excellent as to sentiment, but whenever it has been set to music it has been tame. "The Red, White, and Blue" is meaningless. "America" is not American.

What is needed is not only a national anthem but an American national anthem, reflecting the American spirit. "My Maryland" comes near the idea, but that is sectional, not national, and the same is true of "Dixie," and "Marching Through Georgia," and "The Battle Cry of Freedom," which approximate to the form a national anthem should possess. It is a curious fact that only the continental European nations thus far have produced inspiring national airs. Neither Great Britain nor the United States possesses them. Such melodies as they have produced are about as stirring as one of Watts' long meter hymns. Where is the genius who will evolve an anthem worthy of this country? The Washington Post, discussing this subject, says: "We want music that the people can grasp, to which men may go down to battle in a flame of exaltation, which lifts us out of the sordid cares of everyday life and fills us with impulses of daring and nobility." This describes the general characteristics such an anthem should possess. Is there not ability enough in the American musicians to produce such a composition—one which shall not only inspire and exalt but which shall be purely American?

THE ALDERMAN AND THE COLLECTOR.

That perfect peace and harmony which should exist between the legislative and executive branches of the municipal government have been shattered by the act of City Collector Martin in calling Alderman Maypole harsh names, slapping his face, knocking off his glasses, and then taking refuge behind an iron railing while the legislative department was busy looking for its spectacles.

The Alderman called on the Collector to intercede for a constituent who was not living up to the license ordinances. Possibly he was too urgent in his entreaties, but the Collector could have put his refusal to comply with the request in a more diplomatic form than that of a slap on the cheek.

If a United States Senator were to visit the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in behalf of a constituent who had been making whisky without leave or license and the commissioner were to bang the Senator around his office the Senate would declare that its venerable privileges had been trampled on and would get after the offender.

The Chicago City Council cannot afford to be less jealous of its rights and privileges. When it meets on Monday it should drop the committee question and everything else that is before it and proceed to discuss this outrage committed on one of its members. The sergeant-at-arms should be ordered to bring Mr. Martin to the bar of the house to apologize and beg for forgiveness.

Mr. Maypole is a Democrat, but there should be no politics in this matter. The Republican Aldermen do not wish to have their "faces pushed," as Collector Martin calls his mode of dealing with Alderman Maypole's countenance, by the minions of executive power. Therefore they should rally around Maypole.

The Mayor has thus far preserved a neutral position. He cannot be allowed to do so any longer. Martin is his man. If Martin will not humiliate himself before a justly indignant Council, whose freedom of speech when pleading for constituents is menaced, then the Mayor must dismiss him or break with the Council.

Then there will be open war between the legislative and executive departments, as in the days of Andy Johnson. The people will be divided into factions. Some will side with the Council and some with the Mayor. To avert this threatened discord and anarchy the Mayor should deal with his belligerent Collector as the alarmed sailors did with Jonah—cast him overboard.

THE PASSING OF ALTGELD.

The Bryan and Altgeld league of this city held a meeting at the Central Music Hall on Jefferson's birthday in order to give Altgeld an opportunity to make a speech. He was there, but the audience was small. Not long ago Altgeld could have filled any hall in Chicago, but he is no longer a drawing card. New issues and new men have crowded him to one side.

The attendance would not have been any better had it been known in advance that Altgeld's theme was to be what it was—extreme laudation of Jefferson and unstinted abuse of Cleveland. Chicagoans have heard the ex-Governor assail the ex-President many times and they are rather weary of the subject. It has become stupid since Cleveland does not answer back. Altgeld barks on, but there is no response.

It is difficult to compare the first and the last Democratic Presidents, one reason being that one came almost a century later than the other. The conditions of 1800 differed widely from those of 1896, but if a satisfactory comparison is to be made Altgeld is not the man to make it.

Altgeld's judgment is the slave of his passions. He hates Cleveland and is unable to criticise him fairly. The two men had a bout in 1894 when Debs was making trouble here and Altgeld got the worst of it. The sober, deliberate judgment of the people is that Cleveland was right and Altgeld wrong. The doctrines which Altgeld championed in 1894 are dead.

There is also a difference of opinion between Cleveland and Altgeld on the monetary question. The former is for the gold standard and the honest payment of debts. Altgeld is for the silver standard and the spoliation of creditors. But for Cleveland the country would have sunk to the silver standard in 1894, with much jubilation on the part of dishonest debtors.

The voters sustained Cleveland's monetary policy and condemned Altgeld's in 1896. They will do so again, if necessary. But Altgeld cannot accept the inevitable and will keep on railing to the end of his life against the gold standard, the Supreme Court, and Cleveland. Probably the inscription he will write for his tombstone will declare that he waged unrelenting war on all three.

But the people are not interested in the discussion of dead issues or this perpetual harping on personal grievances. They do not take much interest in either Jefferson or Cleveland. They are interested in living issues. So unless Altgeld can find new topics and new hates, which is unlikely, unless he can get into an acute row with Mayor Harrison, his audiences will dwindle little by little until one small room will contain them.

THE SOFT COAL OUTPUT.

Notwithstanding the strike of last year, which stopped coal mining between the Mississippi and the Alleghenies north of the Ohio, the output of bituminous coal in the United States in 1897 was 146 million short tons—2,000 pounds—being 8½ million tons more than in 1896.

This gain, when the conditions were so unfavorable in the Ohio Valley States, indicates the greater degree of prosperity which prevailed in 1897 than in 1896. It shows also the rapid development of the bituminous coal industry in States where little or no mining was done a few years ago.

There are now twenty-nine States which are producers of bituminous coal. Pennsylvania heads the list. Then comes Illinois. West Virgina comes next, having outstripped Ohio, while the fifth place is held by Alabama, whose output was nearly six million tons, exceeding that of Indiana, where there was a strike during a good part of the year, by almost two million tons.

In 1860 fourteen States and Territories produced 5¾ million tons of soft coal valued at about $1.30 a ton. Only 400 tons were mined in Alabama. Illinois, which mined last year 20 million tons, mined only 570,000 tons in 1860.

The enormous extent and great richness of the American coal fields, in which new mines are being opened constantly, make it an exceedingly difficult matter to force up the price of coal, and thus give the miners those higher wages which they are so anxious to get. The average value of the bituminous coal mined last year was only a trifle over 70 cents a ton. Princely wages cannot be paid out of that.

Where there is so much coal it is impossible for mine owners to combine as those in the anthracite fields have done. The consumers need have no fears of a soft coal trust. The ground to be covered is too great. The manufacturers of the United States cannot be deprived of cheap coal, which is to be the chief factor in the great future development of the manufacturing industries of this country. It will be the industrial leader of the nations because it has more and cheaper coal than any of them.

CIVIL SERVICE LAW IN MILWAUKEE.

Last week the voters of Milwaukee put the management of city affairs in the hands of the Democrats. It was claimed that most of the Republican candidates had been nominated by "the machine" and were on the side of the street railroad companies. Therefore a large number of Republicans remained at home or voted for a Democratic Mayor.

The first question which that Mayor has to confront has nothing to do with street railroads. It relates to the filling of the small city offices. The Democratic and Populist ward politicians who worked for the new Mayor have raised one grand, united shout for recognition. They want an immediate division of the spoils.

The Wisconsin Legislature enacted a municipal civil service law at its last session. It stands between the spoilsmen and the offices they covet. They will try to break it down as their Chicago brethren tried to break down the Chicago law.

The Wisconsin law has not had time to take firm root. Of the nearly 3,000 city employés comparatively few are protected by it. Consequently a clean sweep will be made, and the spoils politicians will endeavor to have all the vacant places given to their bummers. They will demand that the new Mayor do this or incur their displeasure.

Thus the situation in Milwaukee is much the same that it was in Chicago last year. Fortunately for this city there were public-spirited citizens who went to the trouble and expense of appealing to the Supreme Court when they saw that the civil service law was being nullified. That court upheld the law, and the spoilsmen have given up the fight for the time being at least.

If the Wisconsin civil service law has friends in Milwaukee who will do there what was done here they may be able to save the law. If no attempt is made to defend it it will be nullified and the old spoils system will be restored. Then, in the course of time, voters will ask themselves if they did not make a mistake when they turned the city over to the Democrats.

GENERAL WEYLER has been summoned to Madrid with a view to starving out the troubles there.

THE armistice proclaimed by General Johnnypowers will expire by limitation next Monday evening.

THE Hon. Charles Addison Boutelle of Maine also voted.

BUT Cap'n Anson still has an option on going to war.

THE general drift of events is Key West by south.

THE flying squadron has flown.

PREVIOUS question!

TIME!

IN A MINOR KEY.

The Dear Friends.

Maud—"If that young Spoonamore had been coming to see me as persistently as he's been coming to see you I'd have made him declare himself long before this time."
Irene—"Yes, dear. I presume that's the reason why he never went to see you."

More About the War.

"It's not going to be a walkaway I tell you. Spain will fight from the word go."
"That's all right. She may fight from it, but she'll go."

Case of Necessity.

Dinguss—"Old man, you've accommodated me a great many times, and I wouldn't strike you now if it wasn't a matter of absolute need. I am suffering for the lack of $10."
Shadbolt (reluctantly handing it over)—"What's the trouble, Dinguss?"
Dinguss—"My wife has got her heart set on a 'de wheel, and I need the $10 to make the first payment on it. Thanks, old fellow."

LEE GIVES NEW FACTS.

TESTIMONY NOT REPORTED BY MAINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Tells the Senate Committee of Important Events to Prove Spanish Complicity in the Destruction of the Battleship — Sigsbee Also Explains Why the Montgomery Left Havana in Haste—Fears of Another Plot to Explode a Mine.

Washington, D. C., April 14.—The testimony taken before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in connection with the investigation into the relations between the United States and Cuba was made public today.

It constitutes a book of about 650 pages, and includes not only the testimony taken since the disaster to the Maine, but also much that was taken before and running back for a year or more.

The statement which contains the greatest current interest is that made by Consul General Lee on the 12th inst. In this statement General Lee said that he was informed on good authority that the Spaniards had placed two rows of torpedoes just at the mouth of the Havana harbor by Morro Castle within the last two months, or subsequent to the Maine disaster, and that the switchboard is in a room in the castle. He said, however, that he had no information of the placing of any torpedoes before the Maine was destroyed, and none in regard to the purchase abroad by the Spanish authorities.

"Have you any reason to suppose that the harbor was mined at all before the blowing up of the Maine?" asked Senator Frye.

"No, sir; I had no reason to suspect anything of that sort up to that time." He then went on to say that General Weyler's letter to Santos Guzman had led him to believe that mines might have been placed there previous to the Maine incident, and he said that this supposition was strengthened by a telegram from General Weyler of which he had cognizance. Upon the whole he thought the Weyler letter (the Laine letter) was a correct copy of the genuine letter.

The telegram to which he referred was addressed to Eva Canel, a noted Spanish woman and an admirer of Weyler's, and to Señor Guzman, and it read as follows:

"Grave circumstances cause me to ask you to destroy the last letter of Feb. 12."

General Lee said that this telegram had never before been published, and he found in it strong confirmatory evidence of the genuineness of the Weyler letter. With reference to the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine, General Lee said:

"I am satisfied the explosion was from the outside. I cabled the State department a few days after the board assembled that it was almost certain that the explosion was from the exterior.

Blown Up by Officers.

"I have always had an idea about the Maine that, of course, it was not blown up by any private individual or by any private citizen, but it was blown up by some of the officers who had charge of the mines and electric wires and torpedoes in the arsenal there, who thoroughly understood their business, for it was done remarkably well.

"I do not think General Blanco, the present Captain General of the Island of Cuba, had anything to do with it. I do not think he had any knowledge of it.

"I saw him just shortly after the occurrence. I was sitting in my room at the hotel and from the balcony of the hotel I could hear this. I heard the explosion and saw a great column of fire go up in the air. A few moments after I saw certain that it was the Maine I went right down to the palace and asked for General Blanco. He came in directly by himself. He had just heard it and was crying; tears were coming out of his eyes. He seemed to regret it as much as anybody I saw in Havana, but I think it came from some of the subaltern officers who had been there under Weyler, and who were probably anti-Blanco, anyhow, and who had full knowledge of the business."

General Lee said that he had seen a copy of a telegram from Admiral Manterolla, dated in Havana, prior to the explosion of the Maine, to the Spanish commission in London, asking the commission to "hurry up the electric cables."

"Whether that referred to wire for submarine mines or torpedoes I do not know," he continued. "I tried to ascertain if any of the wire or electrical cables had arrived there, but they came on Spanish ships and I could not find out."

General Lee said that this testimony in regard to Manterolla and also that with reference to the Weyler telegram had been furnished to the court of inquiry which investigated the Maine disaster, but had not been sent to Congress nor published because of a request of his made to the State department not to make them public, "as I was afraid the Spanish papers there would republish it and they would probably kill the man that gave it to me."

Continuing his testimony, General Lee said that ten minutes after the explosion he was at the palace talking to General Blanco, and that the latter gave him an order for a boat to take him out into the harbor. Senator Morgan asked if, when he got to the water's edge, he saw any lights burning.

"I did not notice that," said General Lee, "but I have made inquiries since and have ascertained that no electric lights went out. I sent for electric-light men and gas men. Some gas jets went out in one or two places, caused by the shock or something, but I could not ascertain from these men that a single electric light went out.

"One of the electric light men whom I called up is a friend of mine and he sent for the man who has direct charge of the lights. He came to my office. This man said he had not heard of any such thing. I said I wanted to know with certainty. The man then made an exploration of an hour or two and returned, saying that with the exception of one electric light near the harbor and one at another place, not far distant, where he thought the lights might have gone out by the shock, no other electric lights went out."

General Lee also said that he had not felt the shock of the explosion at his hotel.

"Have you heard since the explosion of the Maine any expression by Spanish officers in relation to it, indicating their pleasure at the fact?" asked Senator Frye.

Spanish Officers Were Glad.

General Lee responded: "I heard two or three days afterward from various persons who came in that there was a good deal of rejoicing among some of the officers. All reports I got said they were drinking champagne, quite a thing to do in honor of the event, and in different parts of the city officers were making merry. I attribute it to the fact that what they considered almost an enemy's battleship had been blown up, and it was that much in their favor."

He said that he had not heard any threats of or allusions to the destruction of the Maine previous to the explosion. Senator Lodge asked if he had heard of an attempt on the Montgomery.

"I heard," responded General Lee, "that there was something of that sort one evening, but I believe upon investigation it was found that it did not amount to anything."

The following colloquy between Senator Foraker and General Lee brought out some further opinions of the General in regard to the destruction of the Maine:

Senator Foraker—You think that no novice could have destroyed the Maine?

Consul General Lee—O, no, sir! The man who did that work was an officer thoroughly acquainted with explosives of all sorts and who knew all about it. It was well done.

Senator Foraker—A man who had expert knowledge, necessarily?

Consul General Lee—Yes, sir.

Senator Clark—And who must have had knowledge of the location of the torpedo?

Consul General Lee—Yes; I never have been certain that the submarine explosive was placed there prior to the entrance of the Maine into the harbor. It might have been done afterward. The Maine was anchored to a buoy by some little chains. A vessel swinging around that way sometimes gets at various places all around the circle.

"When it would swing off that way, with the bow next to the buoy and these boats plying about the harbor all the time, anybody could go pretty well in front of it on a dark night and drop one of these submarine mines of 500 pounds. They have fingers, as it were, and as the boat goes around it would touch the finger, which makes contact and explodes the mine.

"That might have been done after the Maine got in there and not be discovered. One or two men rowing quietly in a boat could drop it off the stern of the boat on a dark night, though Sigsbee had his patrols out. A boat would not have been noticed because boats go there always to a late hour of the night. The harbor is full of those little boats. A mine weighs about 500 pounds, and I suppose it would take two or three men—one man to row and possibly three or four to handle the mine."

Many Favor Annexation.

In reply to a question from Senator Gray, General Lee said that the Spanish population is not especially hostile toward the United States. The Spaniards are principally merchants, commission merchants, storekeepers, and all this agitation is affecting their business.

A great many of them, while they give expression to great loyalty, are really annexationists, because they think it is the only way out of the trouble, and they would much prefer annexation to the United States to a Cuban republic. As to the Cuban part of the population, they are generally all for free Cuba. The condition of the reconcentrados out in the country is just as bad as General Weyler's day. It has been relieved a good deal by supplies from the United States, but that has ceased now.

General Blanco published a proclamation rescinding General Weyler's bando, whether call it there, but it has had no practical effect, for in the first place these people have no place to which to go; the houses have been burned down; there is nothing but the bare land there, and it takes them two months before they can raise the first crop. In the next place, they are afraid to go out from the lines of the towns, because the roving bands of Spanish guerrillas, as they are called, would kill them. So they settle right in at the edges of towns just as they did, with nothing to eat except what they can get from charity. The Spanish have nothing to give.

Senator Lodge asked: "What does the cessation of hostilities spoken of in the last few days amount to?" To which General Lee responded: "Nothing; practically nothing—the armistice amounts to nothing."

In response to an inquiry from Senator Frye, as to his reasons for saying that the insurgents would pay no attention to an armistice, General Lee said:

"Because every attempt so far to make terms or make peace or to buy the insurgents or their leaders has met with signal failure; and whatever may be said about General Gomez, he is, in my humble opinion, fighting that war in the only way it can be done—scattering his troops out—because to concentrate would be to starve, having no commissary train and no way to get supplies.

Insurgents Are Wary.

"They come in sometimes for the purpose of making some little raid, where they think it will do something; but he has given orders so I have always been informed, not to fight, not to become engaged, not to lose their cartridges; and sometimes when he gets into a fight each man is ordered not to fire more than two cartridges."

"When General Weyler was there he went out after him sometimes and they would move up a column and fire, and sometimes flank the column and the Spanish soldiers would deploy and throw out skirmishers and the Cubans, like Indians, would scatter out. Then the Spanish troops would counter-march and get back to town, three men killed and ten or twelve wounded."

Senator Mills—How much provision has there in store for the army? How long can they maintain their forces there without bringing in more provisions?

General Lee—They are living there almost from hand to mouth, the Spanish and the citizens in the Town of Havana also. Everything that the Town of Havana has received in the last four or five or six months has been from the United States.

Senator Mills—Can they get no subsistence from the island?

Consul General Lee—Nothing more than from this floor [indicating]. The way the insurgents do is this: They move into patches of sweet potatoes—everything grows there abundantly in a short time—and Irish potatoes and fruits; they drive their pigs and cattle into the valleys and hillsides and they use those and scatter out. That is the reason they scatter out. The insurgents plant crops in many parts of the island. Speaking about an armistice, they have not been interfered with much since General Blanco came there. With the exception of the expedition of General Pando in the eastern part of the island there have been few military operations inaugurated by the Spanish. So it has been practically a sort of truce for some time—the insurgents because they did not want to fight and because it was against orders to fight.

"Suppose Havana was blockaded," said Senator Mills, "so that no provisions could go in, would the people there have any way to get any?"

"None whatever," responded General Lee. "The town would surrender in a short while."

General Lee said that all but about 200 Spaniards of the population of Cuba, which is about 1,500,000, were Cubans.

General Lee said that he had expended but about $5,000 of the $50,000 appropriated for the relief of American citizens in Cuba.

Senator Morgan asked if it was a matter of actual necessity to feed them, to which General Lee replied:

"They were practically in the condition of all the other inhabitants of the island. They had very little to work at. There were in many sugar plantations in operation and tobacco places, and they were suffering like everybody else."

Senator Cullom asked if the Spanish army got any of the supplies sent by the United States.

"No, sir," said General Lee. "Occasionally they might have got a little bit, but not there."

Condition of Spanish Troops.

Senator Frye asked various questions in regard to the physical condition of the Spanish soldiers and the method of providing for them, to which General Lee replied that the condition of the Spanish soldiers is very bad. They are badly clothed, and very badly fed; not well organized; not drilled.

Senator Frye—If Spain has really appropriated $600,000 for the sustenance of the reconcentrados, as it is stated, do you believe that that will be given to the people, and that their own soldiers will be left to starve?

Consul General Lee—O, no.

Senator Foraker—What will become of

Consul General Lee—They will strike up here and there—a piece taken off here, a piece taken off there. I do not know that they have appropriated anything.

General Lee said that there were no citizens left on the island, for the reason that there is no prov

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whatever," responded General Lee.
wn would surrender in a short

l Lee said that all but about 300,000
s of the population of Cuba, which
1,500,000, were Cubans.
l Lee said that he had expended all
t $5,000 of the $50,000 appropriated
elief of American citizens in Cuba.
r Morgan asked if it was a matter
necessity to feed them, to which
Lee replied:
were practically in the condition of
ther inhabitants of the island. They
little to work at. There were no
gar plantations in operation here
places, and they were suffering like
else."
r Cullom asked if the Spanish army
of the supplies sent by the United

ir," said General Lee. "Occasion-
might have got a little here and

ndition of Spanish Troops.

r Frye asked various questions in re-
the physical condition of the Spanish
and the method of providing for
which General Lee replied that the
of the Spanish soldiers is very
ey are badly clothed, and very badly
well organized; not drilled.
r Frye—If Spain has really appro-
$600,000 for the sustenance of the
trados, as it is stated, do you be-
t that will be given to those people
their own soldiers will be left to

General Lee—O, no.
r Foraker—What will become of it?
General Lee—They will divide it
and there—a piece taken off here and
taken off there. I do not believe
've appropriated anything of the kind.
l Lee said that there were American
left on the island, for whom there
rovision since he left. He thought
ould have to be active steps for
lief, as they are suffering and starv-
e said he thought Miss Clara Barton
ave remained to take charge of the
tion of supplies, "but, much to my
, she turned around and came out
e day we did, bringing every member
Red Cross."
or Frye asked: "What, in your
nt, is the possibility of Spain re-
the insurgents and restoring peace
sland?"
l General Lee—I do not think there
slightest possibility of their doing
in any way. The same condition of
xisted when Mr. Cleveland asked me
down there last June a year ago.
m a report three weeks after I got
in which I told him there was
in my opinion, of the Spaniards
ppressing that insurrection, nor was
ny chance of the insurrectionists or
the Spanish soldiers from the island.

ly a Skeleton Government.

sponse to an inquiry from Senator
for his opinion of the insurgent gov-
t, General Lee said: "I have never
t that the insurgents had anything
the skeleton form of a government
able capital. I asked them one day
y did not have some permanent seat
d I think they gave a very good rea-
hey said it would require a large force
ect and defend it, and they could not
to mass up their men there; that the
and the government offices had to
where they could be safest."
ral Lee said he did not know any
cials connected with their civil gov-
t. The armed force would number
ly 21,000 or 22,000. The number
p probably as high as 36,000 or 37,000
ell armed. The ammunition
panish force was possibly

ral Lee said that an American
upation could go into the island
now. The climate now
revent them entering Cuba.
hen he left Havana the Spanish
ot been paid for about nine
e Spanish officers for about

tor Daniel asked: "Do you
l Blanco was lacking in
leaving the island?"
ral Lee—I went with the

sul General and saw Dr. Congosto, the secretary to the General. I told Dr. Congosto that I had received instructions to leave the island and to go to the United States, and I called to pay my final respects and would like to see General Blanco. He asked me to sit down and said he would go and let him know. He went off and staid about fifteen minutes, and came back and said the General said please excuse him; he was not well and was lying down. I told Dr. Congosto then to say good-by to him, and turned around and left.

Senator Daniel—Were there any demonstrations of ill will toward you as you left?

Consul General Lee—When we were coming out on the steamer on Saturday evening there was some hallooing, cat-calling, and whistling and some Spanish expressions —"Mean cowards," "Running away," and so on. I think that was confined to the lower order of men, however.

Captain Sigsbee's Testimony.

Captain Sigsbee, in command of the Maine at the time of the disaster, was examined on the 31st of March. He repeated his opinion that the Maine was destroyed by a mine, either temporary or permanent. He thought it had been a very large mine, but, in his opinion, no larger than could be planted near the vessel at any time in broad daylight and under direct vision with the means available in Havana for that purpose. He thought twelve men, having mutual confidence and preserving secrecy, could have planted it, and that it could have been done while the ordinary discipline and watchfulness was observed on the ship. A ship moored at a harbor would swing around to a given point where a mine might be located, and when it should reach that point the mine would be exploded. He thought it could have been planted from a scow between decks. There were, he said, a lot of idle army officers in Havana, and while he would not charge them with anything, he thought it not out of place to speak of the possibilities of the case.

Captain Sigsbee said he had shown a sketch involving these theories to Captain Sampson, who had also commanded a torpedo station, and had asked of him if a vessel could drop a mine like the one he had described instantly and that Captain Sampson and other officers had replied that it could, and that twelve men could do it.

"That," said Captain Sigsbee, "is the real reason I asked to have the Montgomery taken away. If they were going to do anything to blow us up I wanted to have it done with a smaller vessel. They had no vigilance whatever, and no guard over us or our vessels. Their vigilance was great where their own vessels were concerned. Their boats were coming and going all the time, and they generally refused to answer when we hailed them. When they did reply it was generally in an impudent manner."

In reply to a question Captain Sigsbee said he thought it possible that the explosion could have occurred "without the knowledge of the higher officials." Continuing he said that it was a curious fact that the officers of the deck said the vessel had never swung before in the particular direction in which it swung on the night of the explosion, and continuing he said:

"The Maine is lying now in about the position it would have taken to play on the Spanish batteries. Now, if a mine had been planted there I assume it would have been planted in just that place. If only one had been planted it would have been just there."

In reply to a question as to what examination the Spanish boards made of the accident Captain Sigsbee said:

"They had not done anything for a week; had not been down at all. Our people laughed at them. They did very little work on the wreck; it was absurd as compared with our work."

Captain Sigsbee said that the keel plate was driven up about thirty feet from its normal place by the explosion.

Asked why he had advised that no war vessels be sent to Havana after the explosion Captain Sigsbee replied:

"In the first place there was a great deal of excitement, and I wanted to work along without men of war and to allay the excitement in the city; and in the next place if there were any more mines I did not want any more war vessels blown up. Up to that time I had strongly recommended that the Indiana be sent there just to show them that the Maine was not the only vessel in the navy nor the most powerful. After that time I had no more confidence in the people. Treachery had been shown us and there was no special care for us; they had not attempted to protect us as we did the Vizcaya in New York."

CALL ALDERMAN INTO COURT.

E. F. Cullerton to Answer Charges Growing Out of His Alleged Failure to Pay an Old Judgment.

Alderman Edward F. Cullerton will have to appear before Judge Ball tomorrow morning and show cause why he should not be held for contempt of court. In 1894 the S. E. Barrett Manufacturing company got a judgment for $5,000 against Turnbull & Cullerton, which, it is said, has never been satisfied, on a note given in payment for roofing material. The latter firm subsequently failed.

According to Mr. Barrett's lawyer, repeated attempts have been made to discover and levy on property belonging to the Alderman, but without success. On the belief that he has money deposited in the Central safety deposit vaults, a hard fight is now in progress to get at it. Allegation is made that Cullerton never paid any attention to the judgment and ignored an order to appear before Master in Chancery Barber and be examined.

The Barrett people are now after an injunction against the Northern Trust company, which controls and operates the Central safety deposit vaults, compelling it to open the boxes leased to Alderman Cullerton. It is said he is the sole lessee of one and jointly interested in the leases of two others.

SAY FAREWELL TO COLONISTS.

Salvation Army Sends Twenty-five Families to Prowers County, Colorado, Today.

The pioneer group of colonists from Chicago who will settle on the Salvation Army land in Prowers County, Colo., was given an enthusiastic farewell at Princess Rink last night. Lieutenant Colonel French, assisted by Adjutant Adams, conducted the services. Twenty-five families will be represented in the party that will leave Chicago tomorrow in a special car via the Santa Fé railroad. Each family will be assigned a ten-acre tract of land, a house, a horse, a cow, and agricultural implements, and will be provided with supplies for immediate wants. The party will be in charge of Colonel Thomas Holland, colonization secretary for the United States.

NEW YORK WOMAN DIES HERE.

Mrs. R. Van Wyck Succumbs to Acute Pneumonia at the Auditorium Hotel.

Mrs. R. Van Wyck of New York died yesterday afternoon at the Auditorium Hotel. Acute pneumonia, contracted since her arrival in Chicago a few days ago, was the cause of her death. The only relatives with her were her son, C. Van Wyck, who arrived from New York but a few hours before his mother's death, and her daughter, Miss Van Wyck. Miss Posthemus of New York, who was traveling with Mrs. Van Wyck and her daughter, was also at the bedside. Owing to her advanced years she sank rapidly when once the disease gained a foothold.

Verdict for Damages Set Aside.

Judge Hutchinson yesterday granted a motion for a new trial in the case of John Peterson, who two weeks ago was awarded $14,000 damages against the North Chicago Street railroad company. The verdict was held to be excessive.

Prisoner Cannot Tell His Name.

Held to the grand jury under the name of Martin Dots, a prisoner in the County Jail says he is not Dots, and does not know his name. He is insane, and confined in a padded cell. In lucid moments he says he lives in Boston, that he owns considerable property, and on account of his insane spells a conservator was appointed for him.

Lincoln Bartlett Co., 45 Jackson Boulevard, makers of men's fancy and white shirts. Quality guaranteed; superior to most, and as fine as the finest French and English shirts; cuffs attached. Price $18 per half dozen.

POLO TO MOVE OUT.

Spain's Representative at Washington Packs Up.

AWAITS MADRID ORDERS.

He Decides to Accept No More Social Attentions.

FAVORS FROM THE FRENCH.

Madrid Hesitates About Recalling the Minister.

HOPE OF EUROPEAN INTERVENTION

Washington, D. C., April 14.—The Spanish Minister, Señor Polo, has made final preparations for his departure from Washington, but no actual step in that direction will be taken until specific instructions are received from Madrid. Up to the present time there have been no such instructions and no intimations that they were about to come, but the preparations for removal have been completed in view of the obvious condition of affairs.

The official archives, which constitute the most important possession of the Spanish Legation, have been sealed in readiness to be placed in charge of the French Ambassador at Washington, M. Cambon. They fill a dozen or more large cases, each protected by a heavy wire screened door. The transfer of these documents has not been ordered from Madrid, nor has the Foreign office at Paris instructed M. Cambon to receive the archives and act temporarily in behalf of the Spanish government. At the same time, a call by the French Ambassador to the Spanish Legation, and a return call by Señor Polo to the French Embassy, brought about an understanding as to what steps would be taken in the event of the retirement of the Minister.

No More Social Courtesies.

Until today the Spanish Minister has continued to accept the social courtesies extended to him, these being numerous, and including the hospitality of Cabinet officers and others high in the government service. In view, however, of the reports of the Foreign committees in Congress and of the grave trend of affairs he has decided not to accept further courtesies of this character.

It is the feeling in diplomatic circles that under ordinary circumstances the action in Congress would make it incumbent on the Spanish Minister to leave without further waiting eventualities. But against this it is known that the Spanish government will not, either by the withdrawal of the Minister or any other conspicuous step, place itself in a position of having invited a recourse to war. On the contrary, the entire policy at Madrid, it is stated, is to remain passive until the United States not only makes the tender of war, but executes it by unmistakable overt acts.

It has further been developed as the unmistakable policy of Spain that she will resist armed intervention in Cuba as an attack on her sovereignty. Although unofficial suggestions have appeared in the inspired press of Madrid that a protest might be made against that feature of the President's message suggesting armed intervention, no such protest has been made, nor, it is said, is there any present prospect that it will be made. The only certain feature in this regard is that the Spanish Cabinet has resolved to yield to no pressure, no matter how great, toward American intervention in Cuba, but to accept such act of intervention as meaning war.

Cardinal Rampolla's dispatch from the Vatican to the Foreign Office at Madrid stating that a peace settlement was still likely, is known here to have been made on advices sent from Washington two days ago, which in no way reflect today's condition of affairs. The advices were sent by Archbishop Ireland, who, at the time of the dispatch, believed the tendencies were pacific.

European Intervention.

There is in diplomatic circles renewed talk of European intervention on more definite lines than heretofore. It has not yet advanced to the point, however, of a joint policy or the exchange of notes either among the Ambassadors and Ministers at Washington, or at the capitals of Europe, and if anything is done it probably will be only after a further appeal from the Spanish government, similar to the appeal which induced the recent action of the powers. The nature of this appeal, it is pointed out, would be to show that Spain's recent concessions, granting an armistice, was made on the joint request of the powers, and taking the ground that as the powers had brought about this action by Spain they should lend their united influence in seeing that time was allowed to try the efficacy of this concession. It is the belief among diplomats here that Spain will make this appeal, and that it will meet with favorable response, but word has not yet come that the step has been taken.

The sentiment at the embassies and legations today was that the action in Congress made war inevitable, and that little or no further chance remained to escape from it.

CANNOT FIND POOL SELLING.

Capt. Colleran's Detectives So Report on Places Concerning Which Complaints Had Been Filed.

Captain Colleran sent out a number of detectives yesterday to look for poolrooms, and they all reported they could not find any running. It was said that O'Leary's place at Roby was still doing business, notwithstanding the promises of the Indiana authorities to close it. The only kind of pool selling done in the city, the police say, is by the hand-book system, which is elusive. John Hill Jr. of the Civic federation keeps a number of men at work looking for gambling-houses, and when they find any he reports them to Captain Colleran. In a number of cases where such reports were made Captain Colleran's detectives reported they were unable to find a game.

LIQUOR QUESTION THE ISSUE.

Real Significance of New Temperance Movement Among Eastern Presbyterians Is Explained.

A New York dispatch in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday announced a decided departure on the part of the New York Presbytery in its future treatment of the temperance question. According to a Chicago Presbyterian the real significance of this movement lies in the fact this is to be the platform of certain Eastern Presbyterians with liberal ideas on the temperance question, who will probably support the Rev. Walter Radcliffe, D. D., of New York, as Moderator at the coming General Assembly against the Rev. W. M. Page of Leavenworth, who will represent the more conservative element of the church on the temperance question.

Wants Jury Question Settled.

Attorney J. W. Burdette, representing the Englewood Law and Order league, yesterday began mandamus proceedings against Justice A. V. Lee of Hyde Park, which are expected to decide whether a police justice must impanel a jury in misdemeanor cases where both sides refuse to pay jury fees. The league recently prosecuted Joseph Aldermath, who demanded a jury trial, but refused to pay the fees, as did the league. The present case is the result.

Mrs. Addicks Again Seeks a Divorce.

Wilmington, Del., April 14.—[Special.]—Mrs. Rosalie B. Addicks, wife of the millionaire gas man and Senatorial aspirant, J. Edward Addicks of Claymont, this State, through her attorney, William T. Smithers of Dover, filed in the Supreme Court today a petition for divorce. Mrs. Addicks bases her claim for divorce upon a sweeping allegation of desertion. Mrs. Addicks was denied a divorce on her original petition.

SEES NEW HOPE IN DELAY

WALL STREET AGAIN HAS ON ITS PEACE AT ANY PRICE GLASSES.

Stocks Decline a Little at the Opening, but Later Score an Advance on a Generally Bullish Feeling Based More on Expectancy than on Facts—Feeling Prevails That the Red Tape of Legislation May Bridge the War Chasm—Tobacco Trust Boom.

[SPECIAL BY H. ALLAWAY.]

New York, April 14.—A new spasm of confidence in the ultimate peaceful outcome of the present difficulty over Cuba, which developed over night and assumed large proportions during the day, was responsible for the strength shown in the stock market today. For some unknown reason Wall street spent its time in assuring itself that war is to be averted and that the national honor is to be dragged in the dust and trampled there. This is not a new feeling, for all along the street has been sure that war will not result from the quarrel with Spain. For that reason there has not been more real liquidation.

This belief took on new strength today, although there was no apparent reason for it. As far as could be learned there was nothing tangible in the shape of information. There was simply a vague theory that some sort of a compromise with Spain may be effected.

Buying for the Long Account.

During the first hour the stock market acted naturally, showing weakness in response to the more serious outlook. But for the greater part of the day stocks were strong, and their strength was undoubtedly largely due to buying for the long account. The small outside traders were in evidence, and the great majority were buyers of stock. There is tonight a larger line of long stock carried on margins for small speculators who can be easily frightened than there has been for some time. What few shorts there are are professionals.

Little attention was paid to the news from Washington. Wall street found more interest in the sensational and boldly manipulated advance in tobacco trust. That stock was pushed about nine points, and its advance had much effect on the rest of the market.

Tobacco's spurt was due to nothing but manipulation, and manipulation of the most dare-devil kind. To help things along the brokers who have been buying the stock of late for insiders, and who have been loaning out what they have bought, today called in all the stock they could. As a result there was a scramble to get it, either by purchasing or by borrowing. The purchasers were obliged to pay high prices, and the borrowers at the close were paying 2 per cent for the use of the stock over night.

Faith in Peace Returns.

The market was wholly unreasonable. The buying was not based upon anything definite—it was certainly not warranted by the news. War has never been more imminent than now. There has never been more reason for conservatism among investment interests.

Wall street, which all along has persisted in believing that there is not enough manliness in Washington to bring about actual fighting, may find consolation, as it did today, in delays. Much of the bull talk this afternoon was based upon the fact that a certain period of time must elapse before the several Cuban resolutions now before Congress can be arranged and consolidated into one that will be acceptable to both Houses. For that reason Wall street felt bullish and stocks went up. But beyond this there was no apparent reason for the buying, and no foundation for the strengthened bullish sentiments.

UNION CARPENTERS MADE GLAD

President of the Builders' Association Signs the Agreement—Other Labor News.

The Carpenters and Builders' association practically surrendered to the union late yesterday afternoon, when its President, Frank E. Doherty, signed the union agreement at a meeting of the association held at Jefferson Hall, 70 Adams street. The agreement was also signed by John Ramcke, a director of the association, and by such prominent builders as George A. Fuller & Co., the Edmunds Manufacturing company, Cesaire Gareau, Charles Culha, and John Kruse, making in the neighborhood of 120 members of the association who have signed. President Doherty said he had grown weary of fighting for the stand made by the association while other members of the association were slipping away. His firm had had no trouble with the carpenters and did not purpose to be a party to the present fight.

Some delay and considerable friction was caused yesterday by the men engaged to take the place of striking drivers of mail wagons, but the postal authorities reported that no mails were missed.

Last night the police were called upon by a representative of Travis & Co. to guard against any trouble that might occur through the action of the striking drivers. The strikers, it was claimed, had made threats to cause trouble for the men who had taken their places. The police were accordingly notified to be on the watch.

The labor unions have withdrawn their objections to the Congress Construction company and the firm will at once begin to remodel the La Salle street entrance to the City Hall. The city will pay $6,843 for the work.

President Gompers of the Federation of Labor is expected in the city today. His principal mission is to settle the differences between the woodworkers and the boxmakers.

FUND FOR FLOOD SUFFERERS.

Shawneetown Relief Association Receives Nearly $1,000 in a Day—Storm Increases Need for Help.

It is expected that practically all the appeals to the public in behalf of Shawneetown flood sufferers will be sent out by tomorrow night. Treasurer Keith received nearly $1,000 yesterday, raising the total to $1,658. His report yesterday was as follows:

Previously reported	$ 737
Cash	75
National Bank of America	75
Comercial National Bank	100
Continental National Bank	100
Fort Dearborn National Bank	50
First National Bank	150
Chicago National Bank	100
Union Trust company	25
Foreman Bros. Banking company	25
Hibernian Banking association	50
American Trust and Savings Bank	50
N. W. Harris & Co.	50
E. L. Brewster & Co.	50
National Bank of the Republic	50
Total	$1,658

A. A. McCormick yesterday received from Miss Julia C. Lathrop of the State Board of Charities a telegram saying a storm of twenty-four hours had added greatly to the needs and sufferings of the people at Shawneetown, and urging that a special appeal to the public be made through the newspapers today.

Find Body in the River.

The body of Simon Jarsomb, 601 Dixon street, who disappeared on Jan. 19, was found yesterday floating in the river near the North avenue bridge. From its appearance it is believed the body had been in the river nearly three months. The man's friends believe he was the victim of foul play, but the police and Coroner say there is no ground for this belief.

Gives Bible Dated 1556 to Library.

An ancient illustrated Bible was presented to the Chicago Library yesterday by J. S. Lanny, 312 Washington boulevard. It is a volume of 1,500 pages printed in heavy old German type, profusely illustrated with woodcuts, and printed at Zurich in 1556 by Christopher Froscheur.

Patent Suit Is Dismissed.

The patent suit of the Thatcher Manufacturing company against the Creamery Package company has been dismissed by Judge Showalter of the United States Circuit Court.

Sleeper to West Baden and French Lick Twice a week. Leave Chicago Wednesday and Saturday nights, beginning April 13, until further notice. Monon city ticket office, 232 Clark street; depot, Dearborn station.

WHEAT AT TOP PRICE

May Goes to $1.11¼, the Highest Quoted On the Crop.

CLOSES AT THAT FIGURE.

Final Whirl in Market Looked On as a Leiter Move.

TRADE KEPT IN THE DARK.

Following are the high prices for May wheat since the Leiter campaign began and the respective days on which they were recorded:

Aug. 21	$1.01½	Jan. 28	$ 98½
Sept. 10	98½	Feb. 19	1.00
Oct. 30	95¾	March 22	1.07
Nov. 1	94½	April 13	1.09½
Dec. 24	94½	April 14	1.11¼

May wheat sold at the close of the market yesterday at $1.11¼—the top price of the crop. The steam was on in May rather than in July. The price shot up 2c in about as many minutes. This, too, was in the face of a decline in July wheat from the price of calls to within a fraction of the price of puts. There was little change in the considerations of the previous day, and Joseph Leiter at times had it in his power to cause pyrotechnics.

The closing whirl in May was undoubtedly a Leiter move. It was made more easy by the receipt of rather exciting news from Washington. The buying on this last bulge was through Geddes-Kirkwood and was by no means extensive. It left the May price 3¼c above the closing price of the previous day and within 1½c of the price named for May in the mysterious tip that was circulated so industriously early in the week.

July Also Affected.

July wheat had its action as well as May, but the best price for July was made right at the opening, while the close showed no advance from the close of Wednesday. The early advance in July wheat rounded out a gain in three days of six cents. Sales were made at 80¾ cents, which meant an advance between sessions of the Board of Trade of 1½ cents.

No one pretends to know just what Mr. Leiter is doing in the pit, but at any rate the crowd of local speculators did not play into his hands so openly as on a number of previous days. They did not persist in selling the crop short on every weak spot. There is no question that Leiter was prepared to follow up his success of the previous day. Reports of his business on acceptances abroad were in circulation at the opening. He reported a business of 1,100,000 bushels at advanced prices. These sales were greater in volume than those of the previous day which caused so much excitement. He was credited with buying 1,500,000 bushels or more of July wheat early through McDonald and Lester. Evidently the people who have been fortunate enough to have wheat over this advance had a sober second thought on the war question or else found the temptation to realize profits too great to be resisted. They simply filled the market up and a reaction of 2¼ cents resulted. The recovery of three-quarters of a cent before the close in July was in sympathy with May.

Movements Hard to Follow.

Mr. Leiter complicates his operations so much by trading in privileges and through various brokers that the trade is never certain as to what he has done. His purchases of July and sales of cash wheat fitted into each other so well that it looked as if he were replacing his cash wheat with July, or, what seemed more improbable, taking in hedges in July against cash wheat sales. No one doubts that he has made large and satisfactory sales abroad, but the price at which he is selling No. 1 Northern wheat here to millers is a state secret, and no details as to price are given on the foreign transactions.

There are people who suggest that a recapitulation of his reported sales of cash property would show him oversold, but it is too late in the day for the shorts to get any comfort out of these views.

Mr. Leiter has not succeeded yet in intimidating all the bears. John Cudahy is bearish on the crop reports which he is getting from the country.

"If speculators had the sand to sell wheat short and keep it sold they would make money," Mr. Cudahy said last night.

Effects of War Prospects.

The cables were scarcely so sensationally strong as on Wednesday. Liverpool was up, but Antwerp quoted a reaction and Paris gains were moderate. There is no question that the war prospect is looked upon as a bullish factor from a foreign standpoint. All the private cables indicate this. The people who insist that war does not mean the same here as in Europe quote the action of markets after the breaking out of the rebellion. They say that wheat which sold at $1.25 in the spring of 1861 declined to 55 cents after the declaration of war, while corn broke from 45 cents to 20 cents.

NEW BISHOP OF VANCOUVER.

Rev. Alexander Christie of Minneapolis Receives Notice from Rome of His Elevation.

Rome, April 14.—The Pope has appointed the Rev. Alexander Christie, rector of St. Stephen's Church, Minneapolis, to the Bishopric of Vancouver. His Holiness has approved the transfer of the See of Vincennes to Indianapolis, from which it will take its name.

St. Paul, Minn., April 14.—[Special.]—The Rev. Alexander Christie, appointed Bishop of Vancouver, is a native of Vermont, and about 45 years of age. While he was a lad his father, Adam Christie, emigrated with the family to Wisconsin, and settled in Adams County. He was one of the pioneer settlers and of the county was called after his Christian name. The family lived in Wisconsin until after the war. The next move was to Austin, Minn., where Alexander attended school. His classical education was received at St. John's College, Minnesota, and his philosophical and theological training at Montreal. Twenty years ago the ordination to priesthood took place, his first charge being at Waseca, this State. Here he remained twelve years. Eight years ago he went to Minneapolis and founded Ascension Parish, which, under his ministrations, grew to be one of the most important in the city. Four years ago Father Christie was transferred to St. Stephen's Church, where he still presides. The news of Father Christie's appointment was a surprise. He is credited with much executive ability. He is an able speaker and a worker.

MUST ACCOUNT FOR ESTATE.

Homer Hitt and His Wife Ordered to Explain the Manipulation of a Boy's Inheritance.

An order was served upon Homer Hitt, who is charged with spending $50,000 of his son's estate, of which he was executor, and his wife, to make an accounting on their appearance in the Probate Court yesterday morning. Attorney Merritt W. Pinckney, who represents the present executor, said he was willing to give Hitt reasonable time to arrange his affairs, but did not purpose to have the case put off continually. It was accordingly continued until Tuesday morning and the couple told a settlement would be expected then. It seems the statement made by the police the day after Hitt's service that he was the son of John Hitt was incorrect. His father was Andrew M. Hitt, a Chicago real estate dealer. It is said Hitt's friends are making an effort to secure the money and that he probably will not be prosecuted.

Up-to-Date Traveling.

Passengers on the New Pennsylvania Limited realize how near the perfection point railway transportation facilities have been developed. It runs every day to New York, leaving Chicago Union Station at 5:30 p. m. Apply to H. R. Dering, A. G. P. Agt., 248 South Clark street, Chicago, for details.

LEADERS FAVOR A DELAY

WANT CONVENTIONS PUT OFF TILL WAR QUESTION IS SETTLED.

Republicans Take Steps to Postpone Their Springfield Meeting for Two Months — Harrison Faction Desires Similar Action—Harlan May Run for State Senate—Three Election Judges Are Ordered Before Carter for Violations of the Law.

Local political leaders in both parties want the dates for early State conventions called off entirely, or postponed until the war excitement has abated. The Republicans set a movement on foot yesterday to get their meeting, fixed for June 14 at Springfield, continued two months. The arguments are that it would be a political mistake to hold primary elections at a time when the people might take no interest, and thus permit weak candidates to be nominated.

So far as the State ticket is concerned it cannot make much difference whether nominations are made in June or August. Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction are the only offices to be filled. But it might make considerable difference to the Congressional, Senatorial, and county tickets. Under the disturbed condition of affairs great objection is raised to a long campaign. It is understood, therefore, that Chairman Hitch will be requested within a few days to assemble the Republican State committee and ask that body to act on the proposition for postponement.

Democratic leaders of the Harrison faction rallied to a renewal of their fight for more time yesterday, and will demand consideration of the question. The Jeffersonian club held a meeting to decide on a banquet in opposition to the Iroquois club on April 23, and converted it into a demonstration against the action of Chairman Orr in refusing to convene the State committee, and let it decide whether the convention shall be held on May 17. Thomas Gahan and William Loeffler were directed to see ex-Governor Altgeld, and urge him once more to use his influence for postponement.

The Republican forces seem to be well united. The motive behind their wish to postpone the conventions is based upon practically the same grounds the Iroquois club took in abandoning its Jefferson celebration and banquet.

Ephraim Banning and Thomas Cusack probably will be opposing candidates for Congress in the Fourth District. Announcement was made during the day that Mr. Cusack had been induced to seek the Democratic nomination. The Republicans have long said that Mr. Banning would be their choice. Congressman Mills, however, has expressed a wish to go back, and is in the race. It is said that Alderman Francis wants the Democratic nomination.

It was rumored that John M. Harlan was considering entering the race for nomination for the State Senate from the Twenty-first District. He has been promised the support of the party leaders, it is said.

Attorney O'Connell, representing A. H. Darrow, filed a notice of contest during the day. Many Aldermanic contests will be considered by the Council Committee on Elections tomorrow. The Twenty-seventh Ward contest hinges on the claim that Alderman Butler is not a legal resident of the ward. In the Sixteenth Ward case Henry Winters claims he defeated Alderman John F. Smulski.

M. Kallan, P. H. Huber, and A. H. Roberts, Republican election judges, were directed by the Election Commissioners to appear before Judge Carter to answer to charges of violations of the election laws. John Schmidt was held to the grand jury by Justice Hamburger for attempting to vote twice in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

CREGIER FOR THE MERIT BOARD.

Ex-Mayor Is Mentioned as the Probable Successor of the Late Dudley Winston.

The name of the successor of Dudley Winston as a member of the Civil Service commission may be sent to the Council on Monday evening. Dewitt C. Cregier appears to be the most likely candidate mentioned. Robert Lindblom, it is believed, will be made President of the board.

TORRENCE IS RENOMINATED.

Member Who Voted for the Allen Bill and Boasts of It Has No Opposition.

Shelbyville, Ill., April 14.—[Special.]—The Republicans held their county convention here today to name delegates for the various district conventions. The convention indorsed the candidacy of C. R. Torrence for reelection as Representative in the State Legislature. No other aspirant was mentioned. Torrence voted for the Allen bill, made an acknowledgment of that fact, and said if the vote was yet to be taken he would vote the same way. Only one delegate in the convention raised a criticism of the vote though many of the delegates quietly expressed the opinion that though probably honest the gentleman made a mistake in so voting.

HAS EXPRESSED NO OPINION.

Assistant Attorney General Denies He Has Said the Senatorial Gerrymander Is Unconstitutional.

Springfield, Ill., April 14.—[Special.]—Captain C. A. Hill, Assistant Attorney General, denies that he has said anything in connection with the present fight now made upon the Senatorial gerrymander which would afford the Democrats any cause for gratulation.

He makes an emphatic denial that he believes the apportionment unconstitutional, and says he has never committed himself upon the subject. It has been published throughout the State that the Assistant Attorney General had permitted himself to be interviewed and that he had stated in effect that he was convinced that the gerrymander was unconstitutional and that the Supreme Court would so decide.

Warner Has It All His Own Way.

Champaign, Ill., April 14.—[Special.]—The Republican convention of Champaign County was held in Urbana today and delegates were selected for the Senatorial and State conventions. Colonel Warner received the instructions for the Congressional convention and was given the privilege of selecting his own delegation. Resolutions were adopted warmly indorsing the State and national administrations.

INDIAN TERRITORY MEASURE.

Passage by the House of the Curtis Bill for the Settlement of Land Controversies.

Washington, D. C., April 14.—The most important measure passed in the House today was the Curtis bill for the relief of residents of the Indian Territory. It provides for the settlement of questions involving 19,000,000 acres belonging to the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Creeks, Choctaws, and Seminoles, and now occupied by 300,000 whites and 60,000 Indians. It provides for the ejectment of 7,000 intruders upon 127,000 acres of land. The lands are to be leased so as to give each Indian a share, mineral lands are to be leased by the Secretary of the Interior, and citizens in towns located on lands are to be permitted to buy titles to the holdings from the Indians.

Bills were also passed to confer jurisdiction upon United States Circuit Courts over suits in equity for the partition of land where the United States is a tenant in common; authorizing suits against officers of the United States to be continued against their successors in office; for the prosecution of persons making false affidavits in pension cases.

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WOMEN FIGHT BLIND PIGS

AGGRESSIVE CAMPAIGN IS BEGUN BY THE MAYWOOD LEAGUE.

Objection to the Slang Name for Illicit Saloons Is Overruled by a Majority of Five Votes—Mass-Meetings Are to Be Held to Arouse Interest in Opposition to the License Ticket—Free Lunch for the Voters at the Election.

Because the women of Maywood objected in open meeting yesterday to the slang words "blind pig" a resolution to work to abolish illicit liquor selling in that village carried by only five votes, the score standing 39 to 34.

The dissenting ones avowed that the term "illicit liquor selling" was more consistent with the work of feminine reform. The 39 stoutly maintained that while the first-named cognomen might not be so elegant, it was expressive. And they carried the day—and the resolution. This is the resolution:

Resolved, That the members of the Home Protective league of Maywood pledge themselves to abolish "blind pigs," whether in buildings or on wheels.

The last clause refers to the traveling beer wagons, which make the rounds among the thirsty laboring men at regular inter-

MAYWOOD ANTI-LICENSE BADGE.

vals, and which the women regard as belonging to the fourteen "blind pigs" of Maywood.

Following a banner reading, "Maywood Women Have Never Been Defeated," and wearing white and gold badges, bearing the letters, "Home Protection Against Saloons," 200 women belonging to the Home Protective league of Maywood met in the opera-house to plot against the invasion by saloons and for the extermination of "blind pigs." They planned mass-meetings and adopted resolutions. They made preparations to electioneer for the anti-license ticket and serve an anti-free lunch spread at the polls at the local election on Tuesday. Sandwiches, cake, coffee, pickles, and temperance drinks will constitute the spread. The mass-meetings will be held tomorrow and Sunday evenings. The first will be a children's meeting, and will be held in the opera-house. A union service of all the churches will be held on Sunday evening in Maywood Hall. The officers of the Maywood league are:

President—Mrs. E. H. Sharp.
Vice Presidents—Mrs. Cora Dent Craven and Mrs. Jennie Wells Westcott.
Secretary—Mrs. Oliver Westcott.
Treasurer—Mrs. C. W. Minard.

Believing that fifty saloons are better than a cycle of "blind pigs," the league has determined to devote the larger share of its energies to the extermination of the latter evil, at the same time not neglecting to give active support to the anti-license ticket.

Mrs. Cora Dent Craven, assisted by Lucy Page Gaston of the Harvey league, presided over yesterday's meeting.

HARLOW O. HIGINBOTHAM WEDS

Well-Known Society and Club Man of Chicago Marries Miss Annie S. Smith of Norfolk.

Norfolk, Va., April 14.—[Special.]—A brilliant wedding took place at half-past 6 o'clock this evening at the residence of Vice President St. John of the Seaboard Air Line railroad company. The high contracting parties were Mr. Harlow Davison Higinbotham of Chicago, a son of Mr. H. N. Higinbotham, who was President of the World's Fair, and Miss Annie Singleton Smith of Norfolk, who has for some time resided with Mr. and Mrs. St. John.

As the hour above mentioned and to the strains of Mendessohn's "Wedding March," played by Stein's Orchestra of Richmond, the bridal party entered the handsomely decorated parlor and passed in front of a magnificent altar, which had been erected for the occasion. The bride wore a white tulle gown, over which was white silk, and she carried a bouquet of white lillies of the valley. Her attendants, Misses Pattie Selden and Madge Lamb of Norfolk, wore white organdie, over pink, and carried bouquets of white carnations. The groom was attired in the conventional black. The best man was his brother, Mr. Harry M. Higinbotham, who was assisted by Mr. John G. Jenks of Chicago.

The Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd, pastor of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, performed the ceremony, after which a grand reception was tendered the invited guests, among whom were Mr. William H. Smith of Massachusetts, Miss Laura Robinson and Mr. W. H. Pearson of Chicago. Bride and groom left on a two months' bridal tour, and on their return will reside at 2838 Michigan avenue, Chicago. The groom's father cabled his congratulations from Yokohama, Japan.

The groom is a prominent Chicago club man, while his bride is of one of Virginia's first families. She is a leader of Southern society and extremely popular. There is a story of romance connected with the marriage. Several months ago Higinbotham Jr. and junior passed through here on their way to the Currituck ducking grounds and were the guests of Mr. St. John. It was here young Higinbotham met Miss Smith, fell in love with her, and the wedding tonight was the culmination of the first meeting.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Musicale and Entertainment for Mrs. Collamore—Novel Benefit for St. Paul's Church.

Mrs. F. W. Smith, 4717 Grand boulevard, gave a musicale and luncheon yesterday for Mrs. Gilman Collamore of New York. Mrs. E. L. Gaylord and Miss Gaylord assisted in entertaining. About 150 guests were present.

A dime museum entertainment was given by the young women of St. Paul's Church Choir guild in the parish house Fiftieth street and Madison avenue yesterday afternoon. The proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to the church.

A children's fancy dress and masquerade party was given last evening at the Chicago Beach Hotel. A large number of little folk were present.

The Monticello society of Chicago held its twenty-first reunion yesterday afternoon at the Virginia Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Toennes, 5912 Wabash avenue, celebrated their golden wedding yesterday. In the evening a formal celebration was held at St. Martin's Church Hall, Fifty-ninth street and Princeton avenue.

Mrs. Henry W. Harwood and Mrs. Frank B. Orr will give a card party on Saturday at Mrs. Harwood's residence, 5012 Ellis avenue. One hundred women have been invited.

Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Baird, 1312 Hinman avenue, Evanston, have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Evelyne Baird to Philip Willard Houston of Austin on Thursday evening, April 21.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Smith, 4620 Drexel boulevard, will sail on Saturday for Europe.

Golf players and athletes demand the purest soap. You will find "Ivory Soap" used exclusively in all the prominent golf and athletic clubs of the country.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

Bradley, the Headstrong.

BY FRANK PRATT.

"ISN'T it queer how small the world is, after all?" said the shorter of the two men, as they steered each other down the aisle of the smoker, while the car seemed to be doing its best to jolt them both over the shoulders of other passengers in the seats. "I'm always running into somebody I haven't seen for a long time. Now, who would have thought of meeting you coming into this smoker—in this section of the country."

"Yes," said the taller—he with the new tweed traveling cap—"but then the world is big enough to keep old acquaintances like us apart. Let's sit down here—apart for years. How many years is it?"

"Must be a good ten, I should say," said the first speaker, a dark, wiry man, with small side whiskers.

"Quite that—I hadn't heard of you for quite a long while when Scobel told me about that desperate love affair of yours, and that was—"

"Ha! ha! Yes, that was more than four years ago. Did Scobel ever tell you the end of that? No? Got a cigar?" The small man wriggled his neck with an air of complete self-satisfaction. "Well, I don't mind telling you, knowing that it won't go any farther, of course—"

"Of course, that's understood."

"I don't mind telling you that I always thought myself well out of that affair—yes. You see, she went away from Galena one summer to spend some time at a small watering place where an aunt of hers was staying. Of course, we kept up correspondence—very sweet and all that, you know—but all of a sudden the letters stopped. Well, I didn't know what to make of that. Just as I was beginning to get fidgety a letter came from her, telling me that she had met with a frightful accident—slipped from a limb of a tree into a deep place in a creek. It so happened that some fellow was standing near, fishing, and this man managed to crawl out on the same limb of the tree just as she was losing her hold. O, perhaps, Scobel told you all that?"

"No," said the other man, looking at the ash of his cigar. "Scobel didn't tell me that. I was only smiling at the thought of how much alike all these romantic rescues are."

"O! yes; all alike, you know. And, as far as I can make out, this fellow didn't do anything particularly brave, either. Just held his hand out to her and pulled her in. Anybody could do that, you know."

"How did he get to her?" the man with the tweed cap asked.

"Climbed out on the limb, I believe. Well, then there was some sort of mystery about the man for some days. He didn't tell his name, and she didn't find it out until after she got quite well. But you see, Trappes, I didn't care to have my fiancée writing to me every day about some other fellow I didn't know."

"Of course not," said Trappes.

"So I very soon took an opportunity to request her to—to just drop that hero of the limb. Told her I didn't want to know his name, even if she did find it out."

"And that put an end to your affair, did it?"

"That? O, no! That was only the beginning of the end, as it were."

Here the smaller man—his name was Bradley, seemed to fall into a retrospective reverie, and Trappes respected his feelings by smoking and studying his cigar ash in silence.

"You know, Trappes"—Bradley at last resumed. "There's no question about it. Eloise—Miss Jennings—was a very nice girl at that time. But she was very young!"

Trappes nodded gravely. "I guess she must have been," he said, "to judge by what Scobel told me. You always were a man of some taste, Bradley. I always thought so."

"Yes; that's all right," said Bradley.

"Pretty and all that. I wonder if she's still as graceful as she was?"

"I should think so, quite," said Trappes. "Eh? What did you say? O, I didn't quite catch. This road seems very badly ballasted."

"But there's one point that I've always put my foot down on," Bradley continued. "I hold that, when a man takes to himself a wife, it is his to command, and hers to obey."

Trappes nodded his assent.

"That was the rock that Eloise and I split upon. She wrote me rather a huffy letter, telling me she was going to find out that fellow's name—this limb man, you know—for her own satisfaction, if not for mine, and have him call upon her. Well, that was too much."

"Was rather saucy," Trappes remarked.

"O, yes," said the little man. "I simply wouldn't stand it. I said to myself: 'If I'm not her master now I never will be when we are man and wife.' So I wrote and insisted absolutely on her not seeing that man again. You see, I felt that I must rise to meet the crisis or be forever fallen."

"Quite so," said Trappes. "And she?"

"Well, you know how women are, Trappes. I suppose I'm a little headstrong myself," said Bradley, settling his collar.

"Ye-es," said Trappes, "I confess you did impress me as a little overinclined to have your own way about things in general when I first met you. And you were only a boy then."

"I can't help it, Trappes. It's my nature, I suppose. Well, let me tell you about Eloise—"

"You still call her by her first name?" said Trappes, smiling.

"O, force of habit, you know. I was going to say, I don't believe Eve would ever have wanted to touch the apple if she hadn't been told expressly to let it alone."

Trappes was still smiling.

"Anyway, she insisted that she must see this man—gratitude, and all that. And the end of it was—"

"You broke it off?"

"O, of course, the lady must always have that privilege," said Bradley, with a courtly smile. "But—it ended there."

"And you never married at all, did you, Bradley?"

"I?" said Bradley, suddenly, pulling out his watch. "O, yes—by jingo! I must be getting back. You must let me introduce you to my wife—she's a splendid woman—a most sensible woman. Come on."

Trappes had not quite finished his cigar; neither, for that matter, had Bradley. Seeing his friend's sudden enthusiasm, however, to present him—Trappes to Mrs. Bradley—Trappes could not in honor appear to value the introduction at less than the worth of a half-smoked cigar. They rose, and the smaller man almost dragged the bigger into the parlor car.

The two had no sooner passed through the vestibule and closed the door behind them than a very distinct voice, of low register, said: "Here, where are you going to? Is this what you call five minutes, Demetrius Bradley?"

"O! That you, dear?" said Bradley in some confusion. "Yes, dear. Let me introduce—I met a friend in the smoker—Mr. Trappes."

Trappes bowed as gravely as he could.

"Delighted to meet Mrs. Bradley," he said. "Your husband interested me so in his conversation, Mrs. Bradley, that we hardly knew how time was flying."

"Men seldom do when they are indulging in tobacco." And Mrs. Bradley drew herself up to her full height, which was considerable. "Sit down, please. What was it that interested you so?"

The question was addressed to both, and in a manner which plainly showed that these two naughty boys were to be investigated under the searchlight of discipline. Trappes was silent, only smiling pleasantly.

"O, nothing dear," said the iron-willed Bradley, with a look at Trappes that might have meant either appeal or reproach.

Trappes had not yet obeyed the order to sit down. He was standing with one hand on the back of Bradley's chair.

"Mrs. Bradley," he said, "I'm afraid I must hurry off now to look after some—matters back here—have to change cars at Indianapolis, you know—we are nearly there—see you later."

And Trappes really seemed to anticipate much pleasure from the future meeting, for he was smiling unmistakable enjoyment as he moved away.

Bradley sat silent while the sensible woman discoursed, her discourse beginning: "When I say a thing I mean it. You should follow the same maxim, Demetrius."

A few minutes later this discourse was interrupted by the cry, "Indianapolis—change cars for the Vandalia." At which Bradley arose mechanically.

"Sit still, Demetrius," said his wife. "We don't change here."

Just then a voice behind the culprit's chair said: "Isn't this Mr. Bradley?" and he turned to face a remarkably pretty, flushed, smiling girl.

"It's such a long time since we met, isn't it?" and she held out her hand.

"Eloise!" gasped Bradley. "I—I beg your pardon—Miss Jennings!"

"Mrs. Trappes, now," she laughed. Then as the tall man with the tweed cap came up behind her she added: "Let me introduce Mr. Trappes—the man on the limb!"

"O," Bradley stammered. "So pleased to meet you, Mr. Jennings—Mrs. Eloise."

"Glad to meet Mrs. Elweese," said the sensible Mrs. Bradley, severely acknowledging a pleasant bow from the younger woman.

"All out for the Vandalia!" the conductor shouted.

"You don't get out here, Demetrius," Mrs. Bradley repeated.

"How—how long have you been married?" Bradley asked, slowly, settling into his chair.

"Just three weeks," said the young bride. "So glad to have met you, Mrs. Bradley. Your husband is quite an old friend of mine. You must keep a firm hand on him; he's dreadfully headstrong. I wish I had time to tell you. Good-by!"—Exchange.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The pretty skirt shown in the illustration is made of black taffetas, with a ruche half way up and a plaited flounce. It is ornamented with narrow green ribbons which form festoons and surround a decorative design of black muslin silk, which is itself pinked and plaited with taffetas. It is made by Desbruères.—New York Herald.

A PRETTY SKIRT.

CLEANING THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Board of Education Committee Recommends That the Work Be Done Oftener.

The Janitors and Supplies committee of the Board of Education yesterday recommended that the school buildings be given two more scrubbings a year. To do the work will cost the board an additional $15,000. At present the buildings are thoroughly cleaned only three times a year. The committee also recommended a net increase of $19,163.53 in the salary list of janitors and engineers. The report of the experiment in cleaning the Harrison School made by the Committee on School Sanitation of the Chicago Woman's club was placed on file. Business Manager Guilford said: "The greater portion of the scrubbing would not be accepted if done by an engineer or janitor of the board."

The request for an adjustment of the salaries of eighth grade teachers has been referred to a committee consisting of Mrs. Frake, Mrs. Hull, and Mrs. Sherman. This same committee will take up the increase and adjustment of salaries asked for by the extra teachers and head assistants. Mrs. Frake said she would recommend that the extra teachers be paid the same as the eighth grade teacher, whose work they do.

Principal Ida N. Pahlman of the J. N. Thorp School was granted permission to establish a cooking school in the basement of the building and give lessons in domestic economy.

Spalding Learns His Fate.

The news of the failure to secure a supersedeas in the case of Charles W. Spalding was conveyed to the prisoner in the jail yesterday by ex-Judge Longenecker. Spalding and his counsel were together only a short time. Next week, probably, the former banker will be taken to Joliet.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1898, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

Troubles are falling thick and fast upon the unfortunate Regent of Spain, and just as if she had not worry enough at the present moment in connection with the United States and with Cuba, she has just been placed in mourning by the death of her favorite niece, the pretty Archduchess Nathalie, one of the nine children of Archduke Frederick and Archduchess Isabella.

The young Archduchess was a tall and well-developed girl, very pretty and graceful, with winning ways, and a universal favorite. She was particularly bright and the constant companion of her father, the Archduke Frederick, on his walks, both at Pressburg and at Vienna.

It must have been somewhat sad for her parents to think that the body of their child was cut up after death. For, according to the medieval practice still in vogue at the court of Austria, the hearts of dead Archdukes and Archduchesses are preserved in one church, their viscera in another, while the bodies are entombed in the vaults of the old Capucine Church, where the corpses of several hundred members of the house of Hapsburg await the day of judgment, one of the most notable coffins there being that of Empress Marie Therese.

The only member of the imperial family who has been entombed whole is, curiously enough, the one who in his lifetime was justly reputed to be the most conservative, old-fashioned, and bigoted of the lot—namely: the Archduke Charles Louis, brother of the Emperor, who died last year. He absolutely declined to permit his body to be cut up after death, and for once in the way wishes of this kind were complied with.

Apropos of the Queen Regent of Spain I notice that she has yielded to the solicitations of her mother-in-law, old Queen Isabella, and has restored the jovial old Marquis of Campo Sagrado to the diplomatic service, appointing him Ambassador at Constantinople. A few years ago he was dismissed in disgrace, and under rather sensational circumstances, from the post of Ambassador to the Court of Russia.

He had involved himself head over ears in debt, not only towards the tradesmen of the Muscovite capital, but also in connection with the card table, and, while the Spanish government was ready to close its eyes to the failure of its representative at St. Petersburg to pay his tailor, and his bootmaker, it could not tolerate the disgrace of his being posted at the various clubs for the non-payment of his gambling debts, that is to say, his debts of honor.

He was therefore suddenly dismissed by telegraph and had to leave St. Petersburg secretly and by sea in order to avoid his numerous creditors, being no longer exempt from legal procedure, having forfeited by dismissal his diplomatic privileges.

The Marquis, who since then has been living at Paris in the secret pay, it is alleged, of the Russian government, which is asserted to have employed him in the same manner as it did M. Catacazy after the latter's withdrawal from his post as Russian Minister at Washington (on the demand of the American government in consequence of his domestic relations)—namely: to keep watch on the members of the Russian aristocracy residing on the banks of the Seine, is quite the fattest diplomat that it has ever been my fortune to encounter.

He stands in the relation of brother-in-law to Queen Isabella, having married one of the latter's half-sisters, that is to say, an illegitimate daughter of wicked old Queen Christina by her favorite Munoz, whom in consequence of his good looks she raised from a mere private in the Royal Guards to the rank of General, Cabinet Minister, and Duke of Rianzeres, ultimately marrying him for the sake of appearances, that is to say, after she had been exiled to France. In Spain itself such a concession to the laws of propriety was not necessary.

The Marquise is very rich, but lives separate from her husband, who devotes himself in spite of his years and colossal girth to the ladies of the ballet.

To the long list of crazy English peers must now be added the name of Viscount Arbuthnot, head of one of the most ancient and illustrious houses of Scotland, who has just been officially declared insane by the English courts. He only succeeded to the peerage three years ago, and since that time has been an inmate of a lunatic asylum at Montrose.

There is no doubt about his being mad as a March hare from a Scotch point of view. But there has been considerable difficulty about getting the English courts to look upon his eccentricities in the same light. Yet this was necessary, as there are large estates in the English Counties of Dorset and Somerset which go with the title, and which it was impossible to administer or manage by means of trustees as long as he was not judicially declared insane by English tribunals.

In order to show the delightful condition of affairs which this possession of distinct judicial systems by the two kingdoms of Scotland and of England have entailed in this particular case, I may mention that until now Lord Arbuthnot has only been judicially a lunatic north of the Tweed, and that while in Scotland his affairs have been managed for some time past by trustees in consequence of his lunacy, he has legally retained control of his English estates, for the administration of which nothing could be done without obtaining his signature from the lunatic asylum in which he is confined in Scotland. Being a Scotch peer, he has no hereditary seat in the House of Lords, which is rather an advantage. For there is nothing in the British constitution or code of justice which prevents members of the House of Lords mentally afflicted from casting their vote upon questions of national importance, which can serve or injure the welfare of the 300,000,000 people subject to Queen Victoria's rule. And in the House of Lords it is sometimes a single vote which decides the fate of a great issue.

There is no doubt as to the legality and validity of the vote in the Upper House cast by a lunatic peer. It is a matter that has been decided by Parliament and confirmed by the courts of law at the time of the passage of the Catholic emancipation bill prior to the accession of Queen Victoria, and was reaffirmed by the National Legislature at the time of the memorable defeat of Mr. Gladstone's home rule bill, when Viscount Hereford, the Earl of Wilton, and two or three other peers were brought down from their respective madhouses to vote against the grant by England of long delayed justice to Ireland.

Curiously enough, neither the English law nor yet the National Legislature, will admit the validity of the vote cast in the Lower Chamber by a member of the Commons, who may happen to have become insane. That is to say, that a crazy Lord is held by law to possess more qualifications for the performance of legislative duties than a crazy Commoner. It is for the reader to judge whether this must be regarded as a compliment to the Lords, or whether it is a reflection on the importance or the reverse of their legislative duties.

Lord Arbuthnot has no children, is, in fact, unmarried, and will be succeeded by his younger brother, Hugh, who is likewise a bachelor. The original Arbuthnots were Thanes of Scotland. Several of them, including Osbert, took part in the crusades, and one of them, Sir Robert, played so great a rôle as a champion of the cause of the ill-fated King Charles I. that the latter, in recognition of his loyalty and devoted service, conferred upon him the title of Viscount Arbuthnot, which has been held since that time by just eleven peers. The estates of this peerage in Scotland, as well as in England, yield an annual income of about $120,000 per year.

MONTICELLO ANNUAL REUNION.

Fifty-five Alumnæ Meet at the Virginia Hotel and Elect Officers for the Year.

The twenty-first annual reunion of the Monticello Seminary society of Chicago was held yesterday afternoon at the Virginia Hotel. Fifty-five former students were present, classes for many years being represented. After a musical and literary program refreshments were served and addresses made. Mrs. Grace Patterson Ewing was elected President.

Lecture on Artificial Ice.

Cass L. Kennicott will deliver a lecture at the Chicago Academy of Sciences tonight on "The Manufacture of Ice." The lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides and is free to the public.

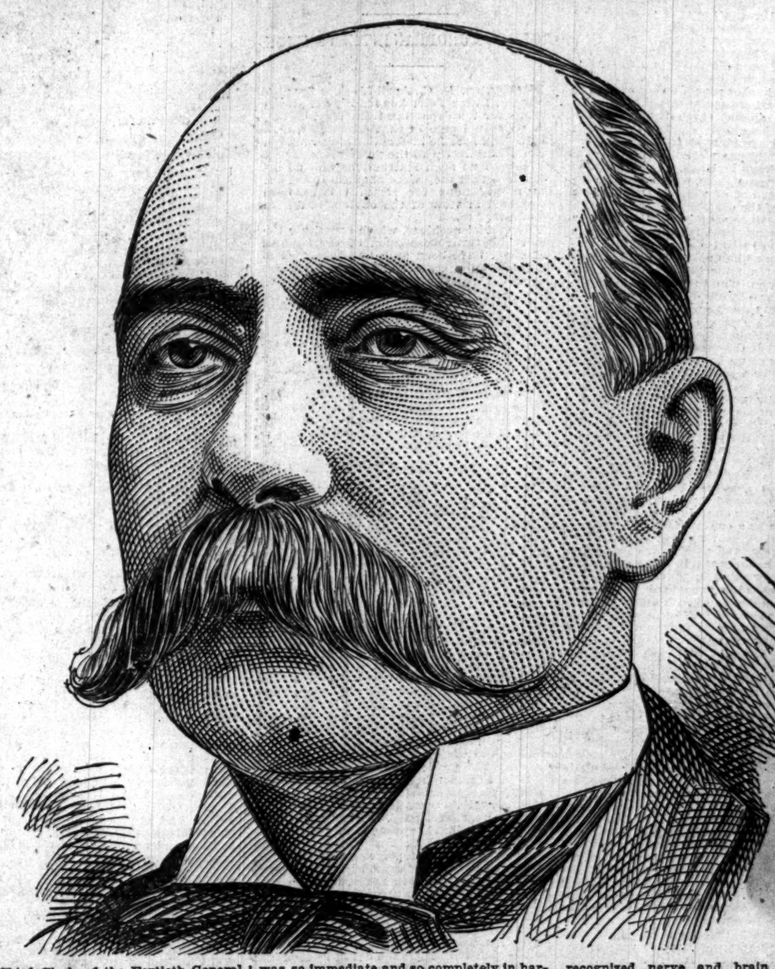
To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

CLERK OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

He Was "Run Down" and Tired Until Induced by Friends to Take

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.



The Chief Clerk of the Fortieth General Asembly, House of Representatives of Illinois, is John A. Reeve.

Mr. Reeve's comprehensive knowledge of parliamentary law and procedure has enabled him to render great service to the speaker and to members of the House. He writes the following letter to the proprietor of Paine's celery compound:

House of Representatives,
Fortieth General Assembly,
State of Illinois,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19, 1898.

Messrs. Wells, Richardson Co.:

Gentlemen—It gives me great pleasure to recommend Paine's celery compound as an elixir, which has no equal in restoring the functions of the brain and body when they are "run down" and overworked. I will confess that I was somewhat skeptical when I was first persuaded to purchase a bottle of Paine's celery compound, but its effect was so immediate and so completely in harmony with the experience of thousands of others that I do not hesitate to say to all busy men that they ought to have it. Yours faithfully,

JOHN A. REEVE.

Paine's celery compound restores vitality to tired nerves; it feeds every tissue of the body when unusual waste has reduced the weight and strength of the body. It gives new appetite, and keeps every part of the body, nerves and blood so well nourished that the nervous, exhausted, tired, "run down" feeling from worry and hard work soon disappears.

The thousands of men and women all over the country who have been cured of rheumatism once and for all, by Paine's celery compound, have made good all that the medical fraternity first predicted for it.

Paine's celery compound was first prepared by Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., of Dartmouth College. Ever since its first appearance it has been the one recognized nerve and brain invigorator among medical men. Its constant use by physicians, where an active nerve tonic is urgently needed, speaks volumes for its efficacy in diseases of nervous origin.

Strength, buoyant spirits and health from pain come with its use.

In torpidity of the liver and nervousness and kidney disorders, Paine's celery compound acts like a charm, restoring the general nervous system and these organs to their normal activity very speedily. If Paine's celery compound is of inestimable value in "building up" the worn-out nervous system, especially in the spring.

Improperly nourished nerves and poor blood soon pile up a desperate number of disorders.

On the other hand, when reduced health and spirits are early recognized and gracefully taken in hand at once, Paine's celery compound is used to restore the integrity of the nerves and blood so further trouble is to be feared.

AMATEURS PLAY "THE FAN."

Dramatic Department of the Chicago Conservatory Presents Goldoni's Work.

The dramatic department of the Chicago Conservatory, under the direction of Miss Anna Morgan, gave a performance yesterday afternoon at the Grand Opera-House of a play by Goldoni entitled "The Fan." The translation from the Italian is by Mr. Henry B. Fuller, who has done his task in the most conscientious manner.

It is obvious to any one who is at all familiar with Mr. Fuller's original work that he cannot have attempted in any way to improve upon the Italian version. The dramatic value of the play is absolutely nil, the characters are plainly stuffed with sawdust, the story is of the thinnest description, and the dialogue is childishly pointless. Why Mr. Fuller should have gone to the trouble of translating such a foolish, old-fashioned play, it is impossible to conceive, unless it were for the sole purpose of convincing an American audience how badly Goldoni could write when he tried. The advisability of selecting such a play for the work of young dramatic students is another and more open question.

"The Fan" has its advantages from the point of view of the friends of the performers. It has a tolerably big list of characters, so that a number of the students can secure a hearing; it admits of pretty costumes, and while it calls for little real acting, it does not bring the necessary shortcomings of amateurs into too glaring a prominence.

On the other hand, the wisdom of choosing a play for students such as they will never, it is hoped, be called upon to present in a regular professional way, is exceedingly doubtful. In the long run it is better to fail in a good play than to succeed in one which never would be performed in real life. It would be foolish to train the recruit to use a muzzle-loading rifle, if he is expected to become an efficient soldier. And it is almost as bad to bring up the young actor upon the dramatic food which might have proved nourishing to his grandfather.

Under the circumstances it is impossible to say more of the work done by the students of the conservatory than that it showed careful training and a considerable amount of intelligence. Several of the fairer sex showed promise, notably Miss Katherine Franks, who played the fiery Southern peasant with much vivacity. She played with less self-consciousness and more abandon than is usually the custom with amateurs, but she should guard against the inclination to overelaborate her part. Miss Hazel Pughsley made a graceful heroine, who was strangely left out of the action of the play by the author.

There was far more ability displayed among the men than is often the case. Mr. Carew, Mr. Heaton, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. McKean, and Mr. Pond all appeared to be more or less at home upon the stage, even when the last mentioned lost his wig in the scramble. None of them can be said to have shown any marked talent for the stage for the very simple reason that there was no possible opportunity for such display.

The stage management was all that could be desired, and the prompter was never in evidence.

At the Friday rehearsal and Saturday night concert this week the Chicago Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Thomas, and assisted by Mrs. Minnie Fisk Griffin, Mr. Charles W. Clark, and the chorus of the association, will present the following program:

Symphony No. 3, Eroica, op. 55.....Beethoven
Allegro con Brio. Marche Funebre.
Scherzo. Finale.
A German Requiem .....Brahms

WATERMAN ALUMNÆ REUNION.

President Lightfoot Addresses Former Pupils at the Lexington Hotel in the Afternoon.

Former students at Waterman Hall, the Sycamore, Ill., girls' college, held a reunion at the Lexington Hotel yesterday afternoon. The affair was in the nature of a reception and luncheon. An informal gathering took place in the hotel parlors at noon, after which luncheon was served at tables decorated with the college colors. President Lightfoot of Waterman Hall was present to address his former pupils.

Evanston Club's Last Meeting.

The art and literary department of the Evanston Woman's club held its last meeting of the club year yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. W. D. Marsh, Forest avenue and Greenleaf street. Mrs. M. B. Lewis read a paper on "Provincial Contributions to French Art and Literature." Mrs. J. A. Griffin read a second paper on "The Great Men of the Provinces."

Will Address Baptist Meeting.

One of the addresses at the annual meeting of the Northwestern Branch of the Baptist Woman's Foreign Missionary meeting, which is to be held at Waterloo, Ia., on Monday, will be delivered by Dr. B. A. Green of the First Baptist Church of Evanston. Mrs. John E. Scott and Mrs. Holmes will represent the Baptist church at the meeting.

Rubinstein Club Concert.

A private concert was given last evening by the Rubinstein club of Oak Park in the First Congregational Church of that suburb. The concert was under the direction of Mrs. P. S. Hulbert.

Talk on Teaching Drawing.

Twenty-five members of the High School association assembled in the clubroom of the Great Northern Hotel yesterday afternoon and listened to a talk by John H. Vanderpoel on the art of teaching drawing.

Do you think we'd better paint this spring, Elizabeth?

Yes, George, if you ask the question, it shows that you see the need of it.

Write Devoe, 176 Randolph, Chicago.

HATS Latest Popular Styles $3 & $4. A. BISHOP & CO., 156 State Street.

LOCKETS.

New Styles, showing 4-leave clovers in green enamel. Good Luck emblem, 63 to 85, in gilded silver.
GEO. E. MARSHALL, 3d Floor. 103 State-st.

For Gas or Coal.

In the spring you can purchase a Combination Range, which burns either gas or coal. In this

Majestic Combination

range you have a range for winter. Made of steel and malleable—two in one—at a little more than price of one.

For cook book, giving also full description of the range, call on or write

Bangs & Co., 274-276 Wabash-av.
Distributors for Chicago.

Or for address of nearest dealer, send for book, write

Majestic Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Pin Money Buys a Good Piano

A few dollars a month will buy a good Piano. They are 7⅓ octave, cabinet Uprights, at $160. Terms, small payments, and wearing qualities guaranteed by us.

N. B. At any time within two years apply the full amount paid, in cash or any new Kimball Piano, which, if defective, is sold direct to you at factory.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.
Wabash Ave. So. of Jackson.

SPRING HATS
KNOX | Absolutely Correct Ready.
JOHN T. SHAYNE
(PALMER HOUSE BLOCK)

HAIR Dressing, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Hair Goods, Baths, Wigs.
E. BURNHAM 71 and 73 State-st.

TACTICS STAY A DROP

Bulls Concentrate on Tobacco and Show Fight.

GAINS AND LOSES BOTH.

Traders Say Market Shows War Is Discounted.

PUZZLE IN SPANISH FOURS.

Advance of Two Points at Close Hard to Explain.

NORTH CHICAGO TAKES A FALL.

The short interest in stocks yesterday found itself vulnerable in several places. Owing to the concentrated bull movement in tobacco, sugar, and traction stocks the bears, despite the general trend of news favoring them, were thrown on the defensive during the day, and at the close had general losses rather than gains to show.

Tobacco stock was the sensation of the day. The whole advance was 8¼ points over the previous close. The story that the trust had come into control of St. Louis and Louisville plants, and that negotiations for the purchase of the Drummond and Liggett & Myers plants would culminate in a few days, gained firm believers, who started the price up like a skyrocket. There has been a great deal of manipulation in this stock of late by insiders, who find it easy to greatly worry the short interest in it by the talk of consolidation, and thus also to give sympathetic quakes to the entire bear party. As orders were given yesterday by the clique in control to their brokers not allowing the stock to be loaned out, there was a practical corner in it, and the shorts were forced to pay as high as 2½ and 3 per cent per hundred shares premium for the use of the stock over night. It was said yesterday that it is the intention of the management of the tobacco company to issue $5,000,000 of stock, equally divided between common and preferred. This would make the total stock issue, including the scrip, $38,597,000. The balance of the purchase money, estimated at about $2,000,000, is to be paid in cash from the surplus. The surplus of the trust at the time of the last report amounted to about $7,000,000. Advices from St. Louis yesterday were that the Drummond people deny that any sale of their plants has been made, but that they declined to say whether or not they are considering an offer from the trust.

While manipulation and cornering of the bears in Tobacco and several other stocks was chiefly accountable for the general firm tone of the market, the war cloud seemed to many that war had been practically discounted in prices, and that come what might there would be no more forced liquidation of any moment. As prominent a speculator as Keene was yesterday said to have given open expression to this view. Most traders also are now convinced that the bull party is indeed a powerful party, no matter what the apparent odds may be against it, for they are made up of close and well organized interests, strong enough to hold on, whatever may come, and clever enough to steal the market away from their rather poorly led and unwieldy antagonists on the short side, just when they think everything is in their grasp on the fruition of war. The recent statement that the directors of the City National Bank of New York, who represent the most powerful financial interests of Wall street, recently voted to give support to the market during the present crisis, is now received with a good deal of credence.

Puzzle in Spanish Bonds.

Local traders in the afternoon were greatly puzzled to account for the extremely strong closing of Spanish 4s in London. The opening price was 44, followed by lower quotations to 43½, when there came a sudden spurt to 45⅝—about the closing price of the day before. It was thought that the Londoners must have some inside information of a bullish kind from Madrid, but what it was could not even be guessed at.

Following are several advices to local houses at the close of yesterday's market:

To A. L. Baker & Co.: "The last two days have demonstrated that either large interests have reason to be confident of Spain's backdown or they are satisfied that actual war will occasion no lower range of prices. We prefer to hold to the latter view, for in that case stocks would be a purchase from every point of view. The market closed within a fraction of the highest price of the day, although at the close the news came that the Spanish Minister had been recalled, which would seem to mean war beyond doubt. On the other hand, Spanish 4s advanced 2 points during the day, which would indicate peace. And we prefer to advise purchases on the theory that stocks are cheap in any event."

To Chapin & Gaylord: "The buying today was based largely on the theory that the market has discounted war. In view of the fact that up to yesterday nearly nine out of every ten operators of prominence had believed there would be no war and had guided their operations on this idea, we do not agree with this sentiment. At the same time we do not care to encourage short sales. The most important factor in the stock market situation to watch now is the money market. The imminence of a rupture in our relations with Spain has made capital very sensitive, and we already detect signs of a higher money market."

To Breese & Co.: "The market was held steady more by shorts covering than any other agency. Had it not been for extraordinary strength in the tobacco market after the shorts covered it would probably have closed lower. This rise seems to have two causes—first, good buying by those who believe in it and the closing of books for meeting and dividend tomorrow and the necessary transfer of stock forced shorts to pay any price its use demanded by the holders. It will sell ex-dividend tomorrow and the stock should be in more plentiful supply by Monday. The market closes steady but doubtful."

Money Tendency Is Firm.

Money was firm in Chicago yesterday around 5 and 6 per cent.

There was no further change in the Bank of England's rate of discount yesterday, the government allowing it to remain at 4 per cent. The weekly statement of the bank shows the following changes, as compared with previous account: Total reserve increased £83; circulation decreased £861,000; bullion decreased £508,484; other securities increased £1,324,000; other deposits decreased £556,000; public deposits decreased £638,000; notes reserve increased £148,000. Government securities unchanged. The proportion of the bank of England's reserve to liabilities, which last week was 37.25 per cent, is now 38.40 per cent.

Closing—Consols for money, 110¼; pfd., 69½@69⅝. Malt closed, common, 21@22½; pfd., 67 bid.

Local stocks were featureless except North Chicago, which loses strength instead of gaining on the deal.

Sales on the Stock Exchange were:

TILL NOON.			
20 West Chi. act.	90¾	10 Mill Brew.	7
10 North Chicago	212	50 Nat Biscuit	23
10 Chi. Railways	22¾	20 do	23¼
100 Gas St. act.	104	10 do	23
10 Nat Match act.	130	10 do	23¾
40 do	130	30 do	23¾
50 Chicago Brew.	130	6 do	23
39 Chicago Brew.	6¼		
BONDS.			
$2000 C Pac con 6s	95¼	$2000 Ogden Street R 6s	100¾
1000 Ist Pack 6s.	82		
AFTER NOON.			
12 Dia Match	130	1 do pfd	80
20 W Chi act.	90¾	100 do pfd	79
10 do act.	90¾	50 do pfd	79¾
100 do act.	90¾	100 do pfd cash	79¾
10 N Chi act.	213	5 do pfd	79¾
100 do act.	214¾	50 do pfd	79¾
10 Straw Board	24¼	10 do pfd	79¾
50 Nat Biscuit	22¾	100 do pfd act.	80
10 do	23	70 do pfd	80
10 do	23¼		
BONDS.			
$1000 West Chicago cons 5s			91¼

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	April 14.	April 7.
New York	$90,042,758	$100,788,784
Chicago	16,466,104	16,707,116
Boston	16,240,928	14,490,288
Philadelphia	10,705,723	11,109,566
St. Louis	5,110,000	5,117,000
Pittsburg	2,812,881	2,918,151
San Francisco	1,576,500	1,576,412

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 50c discount; St. Louis, 40c discount bid, 80c discount asked.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Cash and Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, April 14.—There was professional buying of stocks today which gave the market a firm tone all day. The extreme advance from the low level at the opening was a point or over in most of the leading stocks, but the net gains are less than a point, except in a few cases. The professional buying was more or less influenced by the very ostentatious espousal of the bull side by a large and daring operator, in published utterances, and by distribution of buying orders. The following thus invited was sufficient to effect an advance in prices in a very narrow market, in spite of the depressed sentiment reported from foreign exchanges. This depression was reflected at the opening here, but was soon overcome by the bull movement.

The bears seemed to be very active on London exchange, especially in Spanish 4s, and the fact that they were forced to cover helped the bulls in New York in the later dealings. The bull movement is based on the argument that a protracted delay in the Senate over the intervention resolution is likely, and that if the Senate resolution is adopted there will be further delay in the conference.

The President is credited with having expressed his preference for the House resolution and the bulls profess to believe that if the Senate resolution were sent to him it would fall of his approval. All of these possible complications are accepted as furthering the chances of delay and delay to the minds of the bulls means additional chance for peaceful settlement.

One of the possible plans of settlement suggested by the bull party was the sale of the Islands of Cuba after the meeting of the Spanish Cortes. A large part of the day's activity was centered in Sugar, the grangers, and Union Pacific preferred. Prices fell from the highest in the last hour on the report that the Spanish Minister was preparing to leave Washington. Tobacco fluctuated violently, but advanced at one time 9 points. The keen borrowing demand for the stock indicated acute distress on the part of the shorts, against whom the movement was designed.

Rates for money ranged off to 2 per cent this afternoon, and only $550,000 in gold was engaged for import. The rise of London exchange in Paris and Berlin in response to the stiffening of the London discount rate was followed today by lower rates for continental exchange in New York, indicating that the pressure for gold is transferred from London to the continent. The demand for cash by interior banks to strengthen their reserves against the contingency of war continues unabated, and the supply of legal tenders has become so depleted that New York banks are likely to offer gold to supply the interior demand if it shall continue.

Business in the bond market was confined to a few speculative issues, and the changes are declines. There was a sale of a block of $110,000 of Union Pacific 4s at 90, the low point. Total sales, $1,275,000.

United States 2s and the old 4s coupon declined ½, the old 4s registered and the new 4s ⅛, and the 5s ¼ per cent, each in the bid price.

Total sales of stocks today, 255,100 shares, including 23,111 Burlington, 3,435 Louisville and Nashville, 6,935 Manhattan, 4,200 Metropolitan, 4,081 New York Central, 5,587 Northern Pacific preferred, 6,084 Rock Island, 28,755 St. Paul, 24,945 Union Pacific, 50,467 Tobacco, 3,380 People's Gas, 57,735 Sugar.

Money on call firm at 2@4 per cent, last loan 2. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent. Sterling exchange easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at 483¾@483¾ for demand and at 479¾@480 for sixty days. Posted rates, 480@481 and 484@484½; commercial bills, 479@479¾.

Silver certificates, 56@56¾. Bar silver, 56; Mexican dollars dull, 45.

Government bonds weak. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds weak.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Ap. 14.	Ap. 13.
Amn. Sugar	55,700	117¾	115¾	116¾	116¾
Do pfd	100	108¾	108¾	108¾	107
Amn. Tobacco	49,200	117	109½	115¾	108¾
Amn.Cott'nOil pfd	50	69	69	69	67½
Adams Express	30	160	160	160	161¼
Atchison	50	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Do pfd	2,000	25¾	24¾	25¼	24⅝
Ann Arbor Ry. pfd	100	34	34	34	34½
Amn. Spirits Co	3,600	9¾	9¼	9¼	8¾
Bkln. Rap. Tran.	3,000	37¾	37	37¾	36¾
Bay State Gas	1,100	3	2⅝	3	3
Balto. & Ohio	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
Balto. & Ohio S.W.	100	111	111	111	110½
C., B. & Q.	22,200	92½	90¾	91¾	91¼
C. & N. W.	1,600	118	116¾	118	117¾
C., M. & St. P.	28,500	88¼	86⅝	88¼	87⅜
Do pfd	200	142	141¼	141½	143¾
C., R. I. & P.	5,400	85¼	82¾	84¾	84⅛
Canada Southern	100	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Ches. & Ohio	1,400	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	100	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Cen. R.R. of N.J.	100	92	92	92	91¼
Con. Gas (N.Y.)	600	175¾	170	175¾	171
Chi. Gt. Western	1,300	10¾	10¼	10¾	10¾
Del. & Hudson	6,900	104¾	103¾	104¾	104
Den. & Rio G.	200	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Erie	200	12	12	12	12
Erie 1st pfd	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
General Electric	100	32¾	32¾	32¾	31¾
Illinois Central	500	99	98½	98¾	99½
Lake Shore	100	173½	173½	173½	173½
Louisv. & Nash.	8,000	49¾	48¾	48¾	47¾
Laclede Gas	600	41	39¾	41	39½
Manhattan	6,900	96¾	94¾	96¾	94¾
M., K. & T. pfd.	800	32¾	30⅝	32	31¾
Met. Traction	7,600	138¾	136¼	138¾	136¾
Mex. Cent. (Ltd.)	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Missouri Pacific	1,300	26¾	25¾	26	
Minn. Iron	100	59¾	59¾	59¾	59½
Minn. & St. L.	100	25	25	25	24¾
Do 2d pfd	200	50	50	50	
N. Y. Air Brake	200	16	16	16	
Northern Pacific	2,200	31¾	30¾	31¾	32⅜
Do pfd	8,200	67¾	65¾	66¾	66¼
N. Y. Central	8,700	110¾	109	110	109¾
Norfolk & W. pfd.	100	45	45	45	45
N. Y., Ont. & W.	400	14½	14¼	14¼	14¼
National Lead	300	29¾	28¾	29¼	29¼
Do pfd	21	105	103		
National Linseed	100	16	16	16	
Ogn. Imp.	100	27	27	27	
People's Gas	3,100	97¾	96¾	97¾	96
Penn. R.R.	500	112¾	112¼	112¾	112¾
Pacific Mail	800	23¾	23	23¾	23¼
Reading	1,000	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Do 1st pfd	300	20¾	20	20¾	20
Do 2d pfd	200	20¼	20	20¼	19¾
Southern Railway	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Southern Pacific	300	12¼	12	12¼	12
St. L. & S. W.	20	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
St. L. & S.F. 1st pfd	200	56¾	56¾	56¾	
Do 2d pfd	200	25¾	25¾	25¾	
Texas Pacific	200	10	9¾	10	9⅝
Tenn. Coal & Iron	200	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Third Ave.	50	165	165	165	
Union Pacific	1,200	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
Do pfd	24,000	67¾	61¾	63¼	63¼
U. S. Leather	20	6	6	6	
Do pfd	100	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
U. S. Express	100	38	38	38	38
U. P., D. & G.	1,000	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
Wabash pfd	700	20¾	20	20¾	20¾
W. U. Beef Co.	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Western Union	200	86	85¾	86	85¼

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	100	United States	38
American	192	Pacific	115

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U S new 4s reg.	120	U. S. 5s reg.	94
Do coup	120	U S 5s reg	111¾
U S 4s	108	Do 5s coup	111¾
Do coup	111¾	District 3 65s	114

BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS—10 A. M.

183000 Atch gen 4s	87@8	10000 do prior 4s	92@¼
115500 do adjmt 4s	67¼@58	10000 N R R Cala	101
5000 Bkln Un Gas 6s	112@¼	1000 N Y O & W 4s 1st	97
4000 B & O Parkersburg 5s	101	4000 Norf & W 6s	77
3000 B R T 5s	92	4000 O R & N 4s	92
10000 C & O con 5s	97¾	4000 O S L con 4s	87¾@98
9000 do gen 4½s	71¾@¼	20000 do inc A	62
2000 C B Q con 7s	114¾	20000 Or Imp 1st 5s	108
10000 do 5s reg	106¾	47000 do R & T 5s	54
56000 C R I & P ex 5s	106¾	100000 Rdg gen 4s	79¾@80
5000 C B Q conv 5s	105¾	4000 R G W 1st	60
1000 Cent N J gm	108¾	6000 So Ry 5s	88¼@89
1000 C & Elgen 5s	100	5000 St L S W 1st 5s	82
2000 Erie gen lien 6s	69	5000 St J & G Isld 6s	69
10000 G H & S M & P deb	96¾	25000 So P N Mn 1st	107¼
12000 H T & W 1st 4s	75	57000 St L & I M 5s	89¾@88
2000 Det Gas 5s	92	2000 St L S F 1st tr 5s	92¼
2000 Erie gen lien 6s	69	3000 do 2d class B	114¾
10000 G H & S M & P deb	96¾	18000 Tex P 1st 5s	98¼@99
12000 H T & W 1st 4s	75	11000 do 2d inc	30
2000 I & G N 2d 5s	80	8000 T C & I B div	91
5000 Man con 4s	92	3210000 U P 4s	106¼
18000 Mex C & I Int cons	73¼@¾	15000 UPD & G 1st tr	52¾@53
40000 M K & T 1st 4s	68¾@¼	4000 Un El 1st tr	91¾
5000 do 2d	59	11000 U P 4s 1907	110
1000 M K & P 1st	93¾	2000 do new 4s	120¼
15000 Mo So Ry 2d 4s	28	10000 Wab 1st 5s	106¼@¾
2000 do con 6s	94¼@¼	1991	67
5000 M & Essex 1st	119¾	8000 Va Mid gm	102@¼
3000 N Y & N E 1st	100	1000 W U 5s	100
P W 5s	115	4000 Wab 1st 5s	106¼@¾
7000 do W & M div	119	11000 do 2d	76¼@¼
1000 Met El 1st	115	2000 W S gtd 4s	107
2000 N P 1st 6s	114		
1000 do gen lien 3s	59		

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., April 14.—[Special.]—In local circles Montana and Butte for the coppers and C., B. and Q. and Union Pacific pfd. for railroads continue to represent strength and activity, with Sugar active and irregular. The coppers advanced from 1 to 3 points, Montana touching 173, Butte 24¼, and Tamarack 148. Call loans 3½@5; time money 5@6; commercial paper 5½@7.

Description.	Sales.	Op'g.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar	3,000	115½	117¾	115¼	116½
Atchison	200	11¾	12	11¾	11¾
Do pfd	300	24¾	25¼	24¾	25
Bay State Gas	500	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Bell Telephone	50	248½	248½	247	247
B., R. & Q.	3,500	90¾	92¼	90¾	91¾
Chi. Junc. Ry.	15	100	100	100	100
Dom. Con.	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
W'est End R. R.	150	80½	80½	80	80
Westinghouse Elec	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
Do pfd	75	54	55¼	51	52¾

BONDS.

$1000 Atch 4s	87¼	$10000 Gas 2d 5s	66
6000 do adj	57¾@58	5000 W. C. incs	8¼
5000 Gas 1st 5s	88¼		

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations at New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Following were the closing quotations on the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Cholar	25	Ontario	260
Crown Point	10	Ophir	70
Con. Cal. and Va.	70	Plymouth	12
Deadwood	75	Quicksilver	100
Gould and Currie	10	Quicksilver pfd	200
Hale and Norcross	70	Sierra Nevada	65
Homestake	3750	Standard	160
Horn Silver	100	Union Con	20
Mexican	22	Yellow Jacket	15

BOSTON, Mass., April 14.—Following were the closing quotations on the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Ulouez Mining Co.	1¾	Franklin	10
Atlantic	28	Osceola	6
Boston & Mont.	172	Quincy	100
Butte & Boston	24¼	Tamarack	147
Calumet & Hecla	375	Wolverines	19¾
Centennial	12¾	Parrott	15¾

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 14.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	3	Kentuck Con	1
Alpha Con	3	Mexican	21
Andes	13	Occidental Con	2½
Best & Belcher	15	Ophir	67
Bullion	3	Overman	6
Challenge Con	18	Potosi	10½
Chollar	20	Savage	16
Con. Cal. and Va.	71	Sierra Nevada	75
Con. Imperial	1	Union Con	25
Crown Point	15	Utah Con	4
Gould & Currie	7	Yellow Jacket	13
Hale & Norcross	15	Standard	180
Justice	3		

Oil and Oil Certificates.

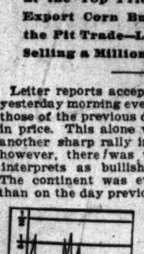
OIL CITY, Pa., April 14.—Credit balances, 75c. Certificates opened 75c bid for regular oil. Sales, 5,000 brls regular at 75c. Closed 74½c bid for cash. Shipments, 87,821 brls; runs, 90,569 brls.

LEITER SELLS WHEAT.

HIS CABLE ACCEPTANCES EVEN LARGER THAN ON WEDNESDAY.

Liverpool Relatively Stronger than Paris—Heavy Selling Causes a Reaction in the July Future—May Closes at the Top Price on the Crop—Big Export Corn Business Reflected in the Pit Trade—Leiter Credited with Selling a Million Bushels of Oats.

Leiter reports acceptances on cable offers yesterday morning even more extensive than those of the previous day and at an advance in price. This alone was sufficient to cause another sharp rally in prices. In addition, however, there was war which the trade interprets as bullish and strong cables. The continent was evidently less anxious than on the day previous. Paris marked up the nearby delivery of flour to correspond with the advance in the deferred future of the previous day, and wheat futures were up 20 to 25 centimes. Antwerp, on the other hand, showed a great part of the Wednesday advance. The statistics were all favorable to holders. Primary market receipts were only 207,000 bu, and against this there were exports aggregating 653,000 bu. The Northwest had only 155 cars, against 159 a week ago and 271 a year ago. The local inspection sheet showed 54 cars received and 115,000 bu withdrawn from store. The addition to contract stock in current receipts and transfers was 75,000 bu. Liverpool opened with spot wheat up 1½d and futures ½@1d higher. The close showed an advance of 1¾@3d, the greatest advance being in July. The first conspicuous buying was by McDonald and Lester, who are closely identified with Leiter's business. This buying being about the quantity reported sold abroad the two operations were fitted together in the minds of some of the traders.



July wheat range.

Leiter Trade Is Confusing.

Leiter is using so many brokers and trading so extensively in privileges that local speculators are at sea regarding his operations. There were all sorts of theories. One was that he was replacing his line of cash wheat with July, being tempted by the difference, which is wider than ever before. Another is that he has hedged against part of his cash wheat by July sales and was taking in those hedges yesterday. There were people who felt confident that Leiter was selling through one set of brokers as extensively as he bought through another set, and there were others who claim that Leiter was a heavy buyer yesterday of July, without selling anything but May. At any event the market opened up irregularly at 89c to 89¾c, showing an advance of ½ to 1¼c over night. May wheat opened at $1.10 to $1.10½, against $1.08¼ at the close on Wednesday. The advance encouraged free selling through commission houses. If this was not Leiter business, it was realizing by outside holders of wheat. It did not have the appearance of short selling. From 89¾c July wheat reacted first to 88¼c and then to 87¼c on lack of support. July wheat got up near cash right at the start, but threatened before the close to reach puts. The closing rally in May wheat was somewhat puzzling. It looked like manipulation on the part of Leiter, and was aided by alarming rumors from Washington. From $1.09½ May wheat sold up 2c in short order and closed at the top price on the crop. July wheat rallied to a close at the last price of the previous day. The local cash market news was as bullish as on previous days. Aside from the Leiter acceptances abroad there were local sales to interior millers of 31,000 bu of No. 1 Northern, and 2c advance from Wednesday's price. No. 3 spring and No. 3 red ranged 95c to $1.02, these prices being as high as any yet reported.

The buying in corn was in great part by shipping houses and concerns having foreign connection. The acceptances on bids made abroad were reported very heavy and there was free buying of May as a result. Nearly all the local shipping houses did a big business in corn yesterday as well. Bartlett-Frazier sold 290,000 bu for direct export; Weare sold three cargoes of corn; Counselman made a large sale, and Carrington-Hannah sold 100,000 bu. In fact, the shipper who was not reporting business was the exception.

Excited Opening in Corn.

The opening in the speculative market was excited and unsatisfactory to people who have to make reports to country customers. The opening prices were about 30¾c for May and 31¾c for July. Right at the opening, however, prices were made as high as 31¼c and 32c. Liverpool was up 1¾d on spot corn and ½d on futures. Local receipts were 236 cars, with an estimate of 180 cars for today. The warning against shipping business was met by large sales from primary holders. Pacaud was a conspicuous seller, and there was more business of the same character. The market declined so that at the low point the closing prices of Wednesday night were bid. The last prices only showed ½c recovery, and only ¼c advance for the day. Speculative trade during the early part of the session was heavy. Sample corn was steady. Sales of No. 2 white were made at 1c over May price, and sales of No. 2 corn at a premium of ½c. The range is about as follows: No. 2 corn, May price to ½c over. No. 2 yellow, 1¼@¾c over. No. 2 white, ¼@1c over. The outside prices for white corn were paid on the Illinois Central and Alton roads.

The feature in the oats market was the selling of a million bu or more of May oats supposed to be for Leiter. It was agreed that it was part of the line taken on through Allen-Grier some time ago. The most conspicuous selling was by Counselman-Day. Parker was also a good seller. Early in the day the trade was slow, and the market did not respond to corn and wheat. The range was about ¾c, the market declining to 26c for May and 23c for July. These prices were ¼c below the closing prices of the previous day. At the close the last prices of Wednesday were asked. There was some buying for New York account. Shippers claimed that it was difficult to pick up round lots of oats, and complained of scarcity of vessel room. Receipts were 103 cars, with an estimate of 105 cars. Bartlett-Frazier sold 120,000 bu of oats for export. Samples were up ¼@½c early, but the advance was lost. No. 4 white at 28¼@29¼c. No. 3 at 26¾@26¾c. No. 3 white at 29@30¼c. No. 2 at 27@27¾c. No. 2 white at 29¼c. Billed through: No. 4 at 25@25¼c. No. 4 white at 27¾@28c. No. 3 at 25¼@25¾c. No. 3 white at 28@29¼c. No. 2 at 26@26¼c.

The higher opening in grain and an advance of 5c in the price of hogs at the yards made the prospect good for higher prices in provisions. The trade seemed disposed rather to find a hard spot on which to sell than to do any buying. The sellers, including a great many of the packers, were in much greater evidence than the buyers. Cudahy was a moderate buyer of product. The cash demand was good. The receipts of hogs at seven principal markets were more in line with last year than for a number of days back. The speculative market closed at inside prices of the day, with a material decline in all the articles traded in.

Rye continued strong, with a good speculative business. There seemed to be a tendency for the Eastern buyers to hold off, for they refused to meet the advance in price. May opened at 52¾c, sold up to 53c, and closed with 52½c bid. No. 2 cash sold at the opening at 53c, but fell later to 52¾c, and closed at that figure. No. 3 kept its place at 1c under cash. July opened at 52¾c, sold to 53c, reacted to 52¾c, and closed with that figure bid. Receipts were 5,000 bu and shipments 63,000 bu. The barley market showed little, if any, change. The feeling was strong, but the market quiet. Feed continued to hold at 35¼c, Tuesday's price, while in malting no change was noted, it being quoted at from 39c to 45c. Receipts were 32,150 bu, while shipments were recorded to the amount of 44,987 bu. Flax was quiet, with little business done. May opened at $1.25, sold down 1c, and closed with that figure asked and ¼c under bid. September sold for $1.13¾ at the opening, went up to $1.14, and reacted to the opening price, at which figure the last sale was made. At the close sellers wanted $1.13, with buyers holding out at ½c lower. No. 1 Northwestern sold at $1.14½ and closed at 1c under that figure. Clover continued steady at $4.70 nominal. The timothy market was slow. For April $2.80 was bid, with holders asking $2.85. September was offered at $2.80, but there were no bidders; $2.85 was bid for August, with none offered. Contract was quoted at $2.85 sellers and no bidders. Country ranged from $2.25 to $2.70.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Minneapolis reported an excellent flour trade yesterday. Two mills sold 80,000 brls Wednesday, one-third being for export.

Spot wheat at Liverpool yesterday opened up 1½d. Wednesday's close on spot was 8s 1½d for No. 1 Northern, 7s 10¾d for spot No. 2 red, 7s 11½ for California. The spot No. 1 Northern price at Liverpool Wednesday was equivalent to $1.17 per bu; yesterday's price equaled $1.18¾ per bu. The No. 2 red wheat spot price Wednesday was equal to $1.13½ per bu, and yesterday's was equal to $1.15¼ per bu. The spot California price Wednesday was equal to $1.14 per bu and yesterday to $1.15¾ per bu.

Milwaukee reported an excellent demand for sample wheat, low grades being 3c to 5c higher than Wednesday.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 75 cars; corn, 180 cars; oats, 105 cars; hogs, 19,000.

The Price Current crop summary was as follows: "Unseasonable weather retarding vegetation, but wheat crop doing well. Annual statement shows Western stocks of meats March 1 76,000,000 lbs over last year; lard, 114,000 tcs less. This week's packing, 370,000 hogs, against 280,000 last year."

Broomhall cabled: "The advance is due wholly to war apprehension. The continent is buying parcels of Indian wheat in Liverpool, which is at present the cheapest variety."

Total exports of wheat for nine months ending March 1 were 110,000,000 bu, or 42,500,000 bu more than same time last year. Exports of flour were 14,968,734 bbls, or 6,717 bbls less than a year ago. Total clearances of wheat and flour from the United States for nine months ending March 1 are equivalent to 140,000 bu.

Joseph Leiter still continues to sell large quantities of wheat for export. Yesterday he disposed of 1,110,000 bu and if he continues to sell at his present rate he will soon have his entire stock disposed of.

The feeling on the curb continues strong, with men who found themselves short trying to buy in. A good trade was done, although there were no unusually heavy transactions. Prices for July wheat were:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Puts	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Calls	90¾	91¾	90¾	91¾

For corn the following prices were quoted:

May.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Puts	31¾	31¾	31¾	31½
Calls	31⅝	31¾	31⅝	31¾
July.				
Puts	30¼	30⅜	30¼	30⅜
Calls	30¼	30⅜	30¼	32

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Hard winter wheat	7			7
Red spring wheat	23	5		28
Stock in wheat	16	3		19
Corn	65	155	16	236
Oats	55	109	80	193
Rye	15	1		16
Barley			6	6
Totals	161	202	52	505

Inspected out—115,000 bu wheat, 312,700 bu corn, 7,500 bu oats, 132,000 bu rye. Additional—59 cars wheat, 1,000 bu wheat, 3 cars corn, 50,000 bu corn, 8 cars oats. Inspected in, by lake—9,800 bu corn, 8,800 bu oats.

WHEAT.

	Closed Thursday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yester day.	Ap. 15. 1897.
April		@		60¾
May	1.08¾	1.09 @1.11¼	1.11¼	62¾
July	87¾	87⅛@.90	87¾	69¼
September	79¾	78½@.80¾	79	67¼

CORN.

April	29¾	@	29	23¾
May	30¼	30¼@.30¾	30¼	23¾
July	31⅜	31⅛@.32	31½	25¼
September	32¼	32¼@.33	32½	26¼

OATS.

April	26¼	@	26¼	16¼
May	26¼	26 @ 26¾	26¼	16¼
July	23¼	@ 23¾	23¾	16¼
September	21⅞	21⅝@.22¼	21⅝	18½

MESS PORK.

April	9.90	@	9.75	8.40
May	9.90	9.77½@.9.90	9.77½	8.40
July	10.00	9.87½@10.00	9.90	8.52½

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

April	5.15	@	5.10	4.20
May	5.17½	5.12½@5.17½	5.12½	4.20
July	5.22½	5.17½@5.25	5.17½	4.30

RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.

April	5.17½	@	5.10	4.70
May	5.17½	5.10 @5.17½	5.10	4.70
July	5.25	5.17½@5.25	5.17½	4.70

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations at the Leading Exchanges of the Country.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Flour—Receipts, 19,029 brls; exports, 15,945 brls; firm early, but eased off near the close with wheat. Winter straights, $4.55 @4.70; Minnesota patents, $4.30@5.00.

Wheat—Receipts, 169,275 bu; exports, 102,949 bu. Spot firm; No. 2 red, $1.10 f. o. b., afloat spot. Options opened strong and active on

ASK FOR A NEW LIST.

Republican Aldermen Present a Definite Proposition.

AIM TO DEFEAT POWERS.

Coalition with Independents and Some Democrats.

MALTBY DOES NOT LIKE IT.

Prefers to Let the Mayor Select the Committees.

CHIEF KIPLEY MAY STEP OUT.

Aldermen Badenoch, Butler, Kimbell, and Miller, representing the caucus of Republican Councilmen which met in the Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, had a conference with Aldermen Maltby, Mangler, and Maypole in the office of Alderman Kimbell yesterday morning, at which a definite plan of a coalition of the votes opposed to the Powers list of Council committees was proposed. The new Republican Aldermen suggested that the Democratic minority should draw up a list of committees to be submitted to the Council on Monday evening as a substitute for the Powers list. The Republicans said they did not care whether the Mayor or the minority Democratic Aldermen make the list, and if it gives the Republicans a fair representation it will receive the twenty-four Republican votes. The Democratic members already have ten votes and they can depend on, and would probably have no difficulty in securing one or two more, if they failed in that, thirty-four Aldermen is half the Council, and the Mayor would have the casting vote.

Plan May Not Be Adopted.

Aldermen Maltby, Maypole, and Mangler said they were not authorized to speak for their seven friends, but they would see them today, and could then give a decisive answer to the Republican proposition. They could not hold out any inducements that it would be favorably accepted.

Afterwards Alderman Maltby said he was not inclined to look on the proposed plan favorably. His position and the original one of his friends was to submit a resolution authorizing the Mayor to name the committees. He said he would present and support such a resolution in the Council. He and his friends had made no proposals to the Republicans, and whatever had been done had been entirely at the motion of Republican Aldermen and not at the solicitation of him and his friends. He was not inclined to think they would favor committing themselves to an alliance with the Republicans.

Alderman Mangler was disposed to regard the Republican proposal as a fair one, and others of the Democratic minority declined to express an opinion on the matter.

Rumor That Kipley Will Resign.

The story was current around the City Hall yesterday that on his return from his present trip to Mexico Chief Kipley would resign his position as Superintendent of Police and Assistant Superintendent Lewis or Inspector Shea would be promoted to the vacancy. Failing health was given as the reason for the rumored retirement. Every one in authority, however, declared he knew nothing about the story, but it gained considerable credence, mainly on the ground that for some time before Kipley's departure for Mexico Civil Service Commissioner Winston was in reality acting Chief of Police, and most of the power had been taken out of Kipley's hands.

Controller Waller today will pay the judges and clerks who served at the recent election. The amount due the election officials is $90,000.

Contracts for 480 arc lights for North and West Side streets were closed yesterday. The work is to be finished in sixty days. The contract for the boilers of the new Northwest electric light station was awarded to Altman & Taylor of Mansfield, O., at $16,800. The city will spend $150,000 this year in extending its street lighting plant.

BOWEN FEELS BADLY USED.

Declares a Trolley Loop Is Necessary for the Chicago City Railway System.

Officials of the Chicago City railway company say they are nonplussed by the situation resulting from the granting of the Montgomery Ward injunction.

"I feel," said President Bowen, "that between Montgomery Ward and Mayor Harrison I am being badly used. Any one can see that the street car company must have a down-town terminus for its Clark street electric cars while the Sixteenth street viaduct is being constructed. By the terms the city made with the company the terminus is its right. Nevertheless, the injunction has barred the Michigan avenue loop, and no longer can Mayor Harrison refuse to let a wire be strung across Washington street at Clark street I see no chance for a down-town terminus, much less a down-town loop. With wires across Washington street at Clark the cars could go north in Wabash avenue under the elevated, west in Lake to Clark, and south in Clark, but that single cross prevents the plan. I can see no advantage in the suggestion of negotiation with Mr. Yerkes for the use of his tracks, for I cannot figure out any route in which they would help us. Neither I nor Superintendent Nagle has approached Mr. Yerkes or any of his representatives."

Attorney Merrick, speaking for the Montgomery Ward interests, said Mr. Bowen's difficulty was self-created. He suggested that the cars at present crossing the tracks at Sixteenth street should follow Archer avenue to State, north in State to Twelfth, west in Twelfth to Clark street, coming the rest of the way down-town by the accustomed route. He said that there was no need for a trolley loop and that a terminus of the Clark street kind answered every purpose.

POLICE HUNTING FOR CUTTEN.

Employe of the Adams Express Company, Wanted for Stealing $10,000, Supposed to Be in Chicago.

The Chicago police are searching for Charles C. Cutten, an employé of the Adams Express company at Orrville, O., who disappeared on March 6. Cutten is wanted for the theft of a $10,000 package of money which vanished from Orrville on the same night.

Cutten was possessed of the gold fever and is supposed to have taken the money to secure transportation to the Klondike. He disappeared on Saturday and it was not until the money was missed on the following Monday that he was suspected. A few days later his wife received a letter from him written in Montreal and inclosing $100, which she returned to the express company. Cutten was traced to Winnipeg, whence he started for Vancouver. But mounted police, private detectives, and town police were hot on his trail and he started back. At present he is supposed to be in Chicago with friends. A reward has been offered for his arrest and circulars containing his description and picture have been scattered broadcast.

The missing man is 26 years old and the son of a respected family in Westchester, O.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The Trial board of the Chicago Underwriters' association yesterday upheld the decision of the investigating committee in regard to the violation of rules by Napier & Dalmar, who therefore forfeit the $250 deposited with the secretary at the time charges were filed against them. The charges involved E. W. Zander & Co., members of Class 3, to which members of Class 2 are forbidden to pay commissions for business. Napier & Dalmar refused to ascertain who filed the charges, and believing they stood the responsibility, presented charges against another local office. It developed, however, that they had the misfortune to be right. The investigating committee held a number of meetings, and finally found the firm guilty. Napier & Delmar appealed to the Trial board, which assembled a week ago, but adjourned until yesterday. Vice President Pellet occupied the chair, and the members of the board were: For the accused, Joseph M. Wile, George R. Lewis, and C. H. Harraden; for the association, James H. Moore, Charles Nelson Bishop, and I. J. Lewis.

The Prudential Life has issued the following announcement in regard to new policies: "As to all policies, whether industrial, intermediate, or ordinary, which may be in force at the time of declaration of war, permission is hereby given for the insured under such policies to serve in the army or navy of the United States, and no written permission for such service need be obtained from the company, nor will any extra premium be charged. It will not be necessary to send in any policies for indorsement."

The plan of the Large Cities' committee of the Western Union is to take up each city separately. In carrying out this scheme it has been decided to send a committee to St. Louis in a few days to consider conditions there. It is possible that besides the commissions, the subcommittee may also look into the single agency problem. The members who will serve on the subcommittee have not yet been selected.

The local offices of the New York Life were notified of the election of officers at New York. Thomas R. Buckner, superintendent of the agencies here, becomes superintendent of agencies of the entire company and will move to New York.

The Illinois Glass company and other policyholders of the Commercial Mutual Insurance company of Rhode Island have filed a bill in the Circuit Court to restrain the receiver from bringing lawsuits to collect assessments.

A formal meeting of the Chicago Fire Underwriters' association was held simply to keep the organization in existence.

Madison, Wis., April 14.—Insurance Commissioner Frost, in an interview as to the efforts of the Standard of Detroit and President Seward of the Fidelity and Casualty of New York to have the Michigan and New York Insurance Commissioners retaliate upon the Wisconsin companies, said: "I am here to carry out the law as interpreted by our courts. Threats of retaliation will have no effect. Wisconsin companies will not be injured in this manner. I do not say that the Michigan Commissioner is wrong in his ruling, but do say if he is right the Michigan retaliatory law becomes a boomerang with a vengeance. Neither will the Wisconsin companies suffer from any action the Superintendent of Insurance of New York may be persuaded to take. Retaliation is a game two can play at and the New York companies are the ones most largely interested, having sixty-two companies in this State upon which we can turn our guns if President Seward persists. I will say, however, my opinion is that retaliatory laws are an outrage and a relic of barbarism. I will continue to protect the interest of Wisconsin."

Davenport, Ia., April 14.—[Special.]—Fire this morning destroyed the Charles Hill furniture store. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $24,000. The following is the schedule:

Home of N. Y.	$3,000	Western Und'rs.	$1,000
Security of Dav'rt	1,000	Iowa State	1,500
Penn.	1,000		
State of Penn.	1,000	Total	$8,500
On stock—			
Royal Exchange	$ 2,000	Ger. of Freeport	$ 1,000
Connecticut	2,000	Williamsburg City	2,000
German American	2,500	Iowa State	1,500
N. Brit. & Mer.	2,000		
Security, N. Haven	1,000	Total	$14,500
Caledonia	1,000		

Milwaukee, Wis., April 14.—[Special.]—The loss on the Charles Abresch company fire of last night was $70,000. The insurance is in the following companies:

On buildings—			
Underwriters'	$ 2,500	London Assn	$ 2,500
Royal	2,500	Queen	2,500
London & Lan	2,500		
German, Penn	2,500	Total	$20,000
Manchester	5,000		
On stock—			
Merchants' N. S.	$ 2,500	Concordia	$ 1,500
Caledonia	3,000	Hanover	2,000
Phil. Un.	2,500	Connecticut	2,500
Am. 10	2,000	Associated Un	2,500
German Fire, H.	1,500	Scottish Un	2,500
Atlas	1,000		
Citizens', Pitts	2,500	Total	$33,500
Niagara	2,000		

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Gary—4890—Ira L. Harvey vs. W. E. H. Meyer; by defft., $375.

Judge Stein—5842—Chicago Brg. Co. vs. Richard Lahey; on trial by jury, $870.23—2396—George H. Evans vs. Adrian Harper; on verd., $97.50.—2551—Henry Hirsch et al. vs. J. H. Cohn; on findg., $958.50.—2078—George B. Cluett et al. vs. Same; same, $2,532.04.

Judge Stough—5862—James A. Crandall et al. vs. West Chicago St. R. R. Co.; on findg., $107.—5847—Edward Bruder et al. vs. Michael Bruder; on findg., $251.75.—6068—Caroline Eichstaedt et al. vs. Same; same, $4,800.

Judge Tuthill—17588—David Jennings vs. Thomas P. Keefe; by defft., $925.63.

Judge Chetlain—Conrad Lutke & Pinkert vs. Anton Rehar; on verd., $187.65.

Judge Neely—7518—Dennis McCarthy vs. Henry Reents; on findg., $50.

Judge Smith—7703—Mary V. Newberry vs. Carr Bros.; on findg., $500.

Judge Gibbons—16608—A. L. Swift & Co. vs. Domestic Engineering; on findg., $885.50, and appld.

Decrees.

Judge Burke—12247—Lindemann vs. Ready; dec.—11647—Bowman vs. Sigler; dec.—180782—Neiman vs. Am. Herbert Lt. Pulley Co.; dec.—11287—Gotlieb vs. Assn. vs. Amos; def. dec.—181350—McCann vs. Kline; dec. sale.

Judge Payne—Ida Bowman vs. Roughan; def. dec. —10074—Eastland vs. Sweeney; dec. sale.—11312—Mumford vs. McCormick; dec.—5348—Guild vs. Campbell; dec. injunction.—176035—Louis Irons vs. Carrie Ross.—181393—Lillian from John C. Vance. —181180—Elizabeth from Theodore Reserver.—11398—Simon from Emil C. Rese.—180984—Minnie A. from James H. Travis.—180907—Anna from Charles Martin.—181034—Jennie from John McCoy.—181036—Katherina from James Cormack.—180715—Joel A. from O'ga Swan.—11909—Peake vs. Cundy; dec. sale.

Judge Ball—187904—Wolseley, recr., vs. Lamareaux; dec. sale.—187955—Marek vs. Hageman; dec. sale.—3386—Schneider vs. Derschmidt; dec. Divorces: 187831—Elizabeth from Frederick Poor.—180982—Neva from Homer Applegarth.—184652—Julia B. from George M. Hacks'ffle.—190193—Nicholas E. from Nellie M. Hull.

Judge Brentano—3907—Johnson vs. Mahon; dec. sale.

Judge Dunne—12129—In re petn. of Darrow; dec.—11756—Schlyteen vs. Madsen; dec. sale.—181229—Sarah from Charles A. Schelter; div.—179311—Martha C. from David M. Bell; div.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Dunne—11311, 4127, 4467, 1562, 7157, 9621, 9094, 97, 5063, 7157, 9626 on hearing.

Judge Burke—6313, 9154 on hearing. 1:30 a. m.—Nejdon vs. Franklin.

Judge Haley—4190, 4820, 4724, 861, 6730, 1047.

Judge Ball—3626.

Judge Brentano—8405, 3325, 1867, 2731.

Judge Stein—Set call, 501 to 600 inclusive, and trial call 6105, 6196, 6304, 5779, 6311, 6312, 6313, 6314, 6406, 6408, 3507.

Judge Gibbons—21942, 7356, 12761, 12791, 12819, 12592, 8021, 3038, 12166. On trial, 3 p.m., 188344.

Judge Stough—First call, 501 to 600 inclusive, and trial call 6105, 6196, 6304, 5779, 6311, 6312, 6313, 6314, 6406, 6408, 3507.

Judge Gibbons—21942, 7356, 12761, 12791, 12819, 12592, 8021, 3038, 12166. On trial, 3 p.m., 188344.

Judge Payne—No announcement.

Judge Stein—5862, 2396, 2551, 2078, 5835, 2787, 3345, 5216, 1840, 3348, 3420, 3424, 3429, 3778, 3779, 5883.

Judge Tuthill—5869 on trial.

Judge Tuthill—5862, 2396, 7202, 7406, 7411, 6242, 7195, 3480, 7504, 6778, 7505, 7510, 7413, 7608, 7611, 8142, 157611, 187189, 6984 on trial.

Judge Bishop—3933 on trial.

Judge Clifford—5766, 972, 5933, 5973, 5976, 5282, 9436, 5754, 1516, 1504, 5413, 5683, 6001, 6013, 6023, 6007, 4805 on trial.

Judge Neely—7926, 7955, 797314, 7961, 7982, 8005, 8050, 8072, 8084, 8096, 8096, 8112, 7964 on trial.

Judge Smith—First call, 151 to 250, inclusive, and trial call 7696, 7709, 12095, 7871, 7896, 7901, 7909, 7923, 7952, 7977.

Judge Ball—5351, 5354, 6355, 6646, 6652, 6654, 6655, 6656, 6550, 6546 on trial.

Judge Fuller—181189, 240314, 5906, 5911, 18171, 6936, 18262, 18264.

Judge Carter—County Court—9:30 a. m., motions of course. 10 a. m., 16505, 16704.

Judge Hodecker—County Court, Room 411 Chicago Opera House Bldg.—9:30 a. m., all cases undisposed of on city special assessment calendar No. 60.

Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—General business.

Judge Waterman—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3 —2405, 3502, 3416, 3520, 3140, 3150.

Judge Ewing—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—3414, 3433, 3365, 3350, 3351.

Judge Chetlain—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—2534 on trial.

Judge Baker—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—800, 2081, 2401, 2617, 3518, 3223, 2545, 3647.

Judge Woods—United States Circuit Court—In chambers.

Judge Showalter—United States Circuit Court—In chambers.

Judge Grosscup—United States Circuit Court—Set hearings.

Illinois Supreme Court.

Springfield, Ill., April 14.—[Special.]—Proceedings in the Supreme Court today were as follows:

People vs. Loeffler; leave to amend petition.

People vs. Martin; same order.

Ryan vs. Allen; time to defendant in error extended five days.

Reynolds vs. Mandell; leave to file Appellate Court record.

Walker vs. Warner; motion to dismiss denied.

Lenning vs. Lenning; motion for time and continuance denied.

Union National Bank vs. Barth; leave to file additional record.

Phœnix Insurance Company vs. Hedricks; leave to submit on limited number of briefs.

Chronister vs. Anderson, assignee; motion to set aside order assigning damages allowed; motion for rule to assess damages denied.

Stettaur vs. Chicago Title and Trust Company; continued.

Messerchmidt vs. Coul; dismissed.

People vs. Mayor of Alton; passed.

Sanitary District vs. ——; taken.

Wohl vs. Lombersheimer; taken.

Tormahlin vs. Buts; continued.

The following cases were taken:

Dallmann vs. Saltfeldt; Weil vs. Jargen; Lamb vs. Drayton; Taylor vs. Pierce; People vs. Board of Education; Hostetter vs. Maddox; Illinois State Board of Health vs. People [continued]; People vs. Rose Offutt vs. World's Columbian Exposition; De Wolf vs. Royal Trust Company; Anderson Transfer Company vs. Fuller; Western Springs Cold Storage Company vs. Bankers' National Union; Croft vs. Perkins.

Court adjourned until 9 a. m. on Friday.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, D. C., April 14.—[Special.]—Supreme Court of the United States, Thursday, April 14:

Present: The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Harlan, Mr. Justice Gray, Mr. Justice Brown, Mr. Justice Shiras, Mr. Justice White, Mr. Justice Peckham, and Mr. Justice McKenna.

206—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Patrick Henry Winston.

207—The United States, appellant, vs. John W. Herron; and

274—The United States, appellant, vs. Charles A. Garter; submitted by Assistant Attorney General Pradt for the United States and Mr. Patrick Henry Winston for himself with leave to Mr. F. F. Dewese for Herron and Garter to file briefs on or before the 25th inst.

445—The Texas and Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Margie A. Holliday in her own right, etc.; in error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit; dismissed with costs on motion of Mr. D. D. Duncan for the plaintiff in error.

196—William Wheeler Hubbell, appellant, vs. The United States; argument continued by Mr. C. C. Binney for the appellee and concluded by Mr. George S. Boutwell for the appellant.

196—The Gila Bend Reservoir and Irrigation Company, plaintiff in error, vs. W. E. Linn et al.; argued by Mr. James H. Hayden for the plaintiffs in error and by Mr. S. F. Phillips and Mr. Frederic D. McKenney for the defendants in error.

Adjourned until tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

The day call Friday, April 15, will be as follows: 204, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 218, and 221.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Thursday, April 14, 1898:

Sacramento-av., 190 s of Grace-st., e f, 25x125, June 1, 1897 [R. C. Moore to August Lawn]..... $ 1,500

Loomis-st., 100 n of 62d., w f, 25x116, March 23 [Nickolaus Schiefer to Nikolaus Theisen]..... 1,200

Adams-st., 29 8-10 w of Laflin, s f, 24x 188½, March 30 [Master in Chancery to David Pingree]..... 8,165

Femless-ct., 164 Dewey-pl., 37½x161½, April 11 [Nils J. Crona to Bessie C. Johnson]... 7,000

14th-pl., 216 e of Wood-st., n f, 24x124, March 29 [Henry Ehrig to Wenzeslaus Otten]..... 2,300

Indiana-av., 244 s of 44th-st., e f, 54 1-3x 161, March 1 [Charles H. Baker to Abraham L. Thomas]..... 6,200

Kimbark-av., 363 n of 66th-st., w f, 25x165, March 29 [Fannie S. Layton to Cassie L. Haines]..... 7,000

Commercial-av., 75 n of 99th-st., e f, 25x 132½, April 11 [Rosetta E. Stonkright to Charles D. Bilde]..... 1,500

Wallace-st., n e cor 52d-pl., w f, 25x124, March 22 [John Fontana to Frank Wild]..... 10,500

95th-st., 330 e of Commercial-av., s f, 125x 165, March 10 [Andrew J. Willing to W. Dixon Ellis]..... 9,000

W. 46th-pl., 216 e of Grand-blvd., n f, 19 ft 8½ in. by 124, Feb. 24 [Joseph Kline to Mary E. Fox]..... 5,500

Congress-st., 247 w of Aberdeen, n f, 27x 107, Feb. [estate of Thomas H. Tracy to Mary Tracy]..... 2,200

Kerfoot-av., 544 n of Vincennes, w f, 25x122 April 11 [M. in C. to Archer Savings and Loan Assn.]..... 2,716

Sacramento-av., 224 s of 44th-st., w f, 175 x125, April 13 [M. in C. to Charles F. Miller]..... 2,100

Talman-av., 150 s of Dunning-st., e f, 25x 125, April 13 [Frederick Klein to William Teufel]..... 1,800

76th-st., 134 e of Colfax-av., n f, 33x97, April 12 [Ezra Holden to Anna P. Orcutt]..... 3,336

Premises 6839 Loomis-st., 25x124 56-100, May 10, 1897 [Antonia F. Burer to J. H. Pugh]..... 4,700

Wentworth-av., 300 s of 31st-st., e f, 22x 128, March 14 [Clarence H. Tabor to Louisa L. Tabor]..... 2,500

West Exchange-st., 62 of Freeport-st., s f, 62x 123, March 29 [Nickolaus Schiefer to Nikolaus Theisen]..... 1,200

Adams-st., 29 8-10 w of Laflin, s f, 24x 188½, March 30 [Master in Chancery to David Pingree]..... 8,165

Femless-ct., 164 Dewey-pl., 37½x161½, April 11 [Nils J. Crona to Bessie C. Johnson]... 7,000

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Commercial-av., 75 n of 99th-st., e f, 25x 132½, April 11 [Nils J. Crona to Bessie C. Johnson]... 1,500

RENT—HOUSES.

Suburban.

OUSE. NEW, AT WHEATON, ILL.; rnace, electric lights, bath, closet, cistern and city water; 5., r., and 75-ft. lot, west front, on main st.; k, modern, and first-class in every $30 per mo. Apply at Warner's Ck. Clark-st., nr. Monroe, where photo

; TO DESIRABLE PARTY ONLY; e in best part of Melrose Park, with rchase on monthly payments; 33-ft. son-st. electric cars to Melrose Park d for description. S. M. BLOSS & rborn-st.

-ROOM HOUSE AT WEST GROSS- ly new and modern; rent $15 per ll sell same on monthly payments of epot and electric lines; cheap and tation. For full particulars apply to 604 Masonic Temple.

LEVEN-ROOM HOUSE, ALL MOD- ences; two blocks east of Wilmette at 728 11th-st., or address OWNER nette, Ill.

Y LA GRANGE; 9 ROOM HOUSE, ly located, with all modern improve- LYMAN, Cor. Spring and Elm-sts.

10; 7 ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE t street in Melrose Park. S. M. Melrose Park, Ill.

VANTED—HOUSES.

O RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ooms, with grounds; city or suburbs; t-class condition; state terms. Ad- Tribune office.

O RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE mer in suburb within 20 miles of st National Bank Building.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

D 7 ROOM APARTMENTS. ILDING," Lexington-av. and 62d-st. O."

SS BUILDING" is one block from station on Alley L; blocks of al fast trains, running to Van Buren- utes, and one block from electric cars; e-stone building with telephone and improvements. t not renew your present lease until s magnificent mansion.

ONADO " is one of the finest solid 7-room apartment buildings on the and is fitted with every known modern e; it will be to your interest to visit al building before renewing your pre- Tree. Tel. Oakland 1188.

arantee that our rents in the " Press " ado " Buildings are 20 per cent less d for the same accommodations in ass buildings. ee us and be convinced.

WOOD, 47TH AND KENWOOD-AV.

L CHOICE APARTMENTS LEFT 1ST; INSPECTION INVITED.

OUGHLY HIGH-CLASS RESIDEN- LY ABIDING PLACE, UNDER LIB- NAGEMENT. CUISINE 1ST-CLASS. SUPERB. ENWOOD APARTMENT HOTEL, TH-ST. AND KENWOOD-AV. JAMES D. FALLOW, MANAGER.

-BEAUTIFUL NEW 7 AND 8 ROOM ern; modern; hardwood throughout; k floors, tiled bathrooms; the finest ntels, and sideboards; rent $45 and L. J. & M. CO.; rent only $35 and iced from $42.50. It will pay you to 6057 Lexington-av. Agent on

ROOM HOUSE, 6243 Woodlawn; same bays, 14 ft., on side. H. STEWART, owner, 79 Dearborn.

4230-4232 GRAND-BLVD. modern 9 room apartments, finished in white enamel, and only have two left; hot ric lights, refrigerator, telephone, jani- most elaborate and most conveniently the city; very reasonable rents. Key tion every day. Agent on premises noon, or 620 Chamber of Commerce.

-FLATS. ce 7 and 8 room flats in the Ballard, nonies; steam heat, hot and cold water, nts, shades, screens, awnings, and re- ; one block from L. R. W. agents ; $30 and $35. Apply to J. L. COCH- Chicago Opera-House, or janitor at

mplain-av., steam heat, hardwood fin- gas ranges, laundry, store rooms, and vice; rent $22.50 to $35. Calumet-av. and 7 room flats, hard- h, steam heat, etc.; rent $30. ER & KRIMEL, 127 Dearborn-st. h office, 47th-st. and Calumet-av.

T—6018-28-30 STONY ISLAND-AV. ft of those new elegant 8-room flats on- lake, the better part of the year. Rail- ; strictly modern; 13 minutes to Ry.; secure them today or you will be from May 1; $45 to $60 per month. RNBORNS, 912 Chamber of Commerce.

T—6-ROOM APARTMENTS—A few he new Les Tours, cor. 44th and Indiana- ; reduced to $42.50; elevator service, ; fine tiling rooms, rich decorations; every- class. APER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.

leside-av., new 6 and 7 room flats; nice- ed; open every day. EORGE, 97 Clark. 524 Reaper Block.

TO RENT. e a few high grade apartments for which d like reasonable offers from first-class customed to elegant surroundings. We you money. BROS. & CO., 99 Washington-st.

T—A FEW MORE 5-R. FLATS IN THE reno Bldg., on 63d-st., near Monroe- ; have just been remodeled; hardwood floors; ; bath in city for the $22.50 and $25. M. WALKER. 362 E. 63d-st.

T—PIASA BLDG., 47TH AND CALU- near elevated road; we invite your in- of our modern fireproof bldg.; consider convenience; 6-room flats, $30; 7-room bath, etc; 6 and 7 rooms; reasonable quire of janitor, or 1410 Marquette Bldg.

T—THE HARVARD AND YALE, to 2354 Calumet-av., cor. 24th-st.

5 and 7 rooms. eam heat, modern; rent $25 to $40. SENDEN & HIGH, 83 Washington-st.

T—5229 WOODLAWN-AV., HYDE PARK ; all south light, steam heated flats; ak floors, mantels, consoles, sideboards, sets, tile, mosaic, etc.; Illinois Centre 345 rent. F. M. CASE, 153 La Salle-st.

T—KENWOOD—BEST 7 AND 8 ROOM ; steam heat; rent $30 to $40. Inquire ; 4517-21 Lake-av. Also 5 and 6 rooms, Langley and 40th, $25 un- ce, 97 Dearborn, Rm. 83.

llis-av., up-to-date, NEW 7-room flats on premises, or C. S. BOUTON, 94 Washington-st.

T—THE VERMONT, NORTHEAST COR- ashington Park; elegant 6-room apart- ; convenient; $40 and $50. Eight rooms unshine, $30. Janitor on premises. ice, 108 Adams-st. J. B. STRUMAN.

T "THE ESMOND," 25TH-ST., BE- Michigan-av. and Wabash-av., high- om flats: steam heat, hot water, elec- enience; no dark rooms; rent $27.50; $30. H. H. PARRISH, 157 La Salle-st.

T—18T FLAT $23; 56 35TH-ST.; 5- ul rooms; janitor; screens; near Sout- 2d floor, 7 rooms, $25; 5455 Cottage ; 6-room flats; marble vestibule; janitor; $ ght rooms; marble vestibule; janitor; $

T—CHOICE 7 ROOM FLATS; STEAM t.; all modern; $20, $22.50, and $25. Cor. ; Noble-st. H. O. STONE & CO. ; & STANDISH, 108 Dearborn-st. and 406 Rookery. 402.

T—16, 18, 24, 26, AND 28 46TH-ST., Lake-av.; first and second floor, 7 and 8 ; in first-class order; open for inspection ; and Sunday; $22.50 and $25 per month; to d in Kenwood for the money.

T—2 AND 3 FLOOR BRAND NEW 8-ROOM ooking Grand-blvd., facing Calumet park ; $50; steam heat, polished oak floors, finished throughout; owner lives in 3d 3836-38 Grand-blvd.

T—BATES BLDG., MODERN 4 AND flats; only $15 to $20; elevator service, ; Egan ranges; janitor. 3635 State-st. ENS & BROS., 175 Dearborn-st.

T—ELEGANT 8-ROOM FLAT; ; Kenwood; steam heat; janitor; ele- tyle; $35. C. M. NICHOLS & CO., 36 La

T—3 AND 4 ROOM FLATS, $15 TO in fine order, 30 Sherman-st., 2 doors of Trade. Inquire Union Trust Co.

T—BEAUTIFUL SUN LIGHT FLAT enriette, cor. Evans-av. and 48th-st., steam, gas range, laundry, and all mod- ences. Inquire of janitor on premises.

T—3259 JACKSON-AV., COR. Cottage Grove-av., facing handsome, modern, detached 6-room and third floors, $25.

T—JACKSON APARTMENTS—3-ROOM $10 to $11; steam heat, hot water, etc.; $20 to $22. ENDEN & HIGH, 83 Washington-st.

T—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, 6 ; 8 rooms, $18 to $18; steam heat, elevator; modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

T—1927 ARCHER-AV., STORE heat; cheap to good tenant. FRANK RIEDLE & CO., 3101 State-st.

T—$13 PER MO. FINE 6-ROOM FLAT, ventieth-av. Inquire Union Trust Co. rborn-st.

T—2337 MICHIGAN-AV., SECOND FL modern apartment; hardwood finish, ; hot water heat. Inquire of owner on premises.

T—IN HODGES' BLDG., 3 AND 4 location convenient for business men; ges, etc. Apply at elevator, 90 La Salle-st.

T—ELEGANT LIGHT MODERN flats, $25; hardwood, steam heat, hot Call 4939 Champlain-av.

T—338 57TH-ST., NEAR KIMBARK modern 8-r. flats; steam heat and hot see janitor.

T—1068 AND 170 20TH-ST., NEWLY heat and gas range, 5 and 6 rooms. FRANK RIEDLE & CO., 3101 State-st.

T—8-ROOM FLATS, NEWLY RE- atest improvements. 3249 WABASH-AV.

T—4217 CALUMET, 3249 WABASH ful modern 6 and 7 room flats; $25 and

T—2952 GROVELAND-AV.—CHOICE ery room light and in good order.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT— HIGH-GRADE APARTMENTS ON NORTH SIDE.

McIntosh and Gerrard, 377-383 Superior-st., a few first-class apartments from May 1; steam heat, elevator service.

Orleans Apartments, s. w. cor. of Pine and Erie-sts., three apartments; modern, hot water heat, tile bathrooms, hardwood finish, etc.

286 Rush-st., a very desirable apartment, 10 rooms, all modern, hardwood trim; open plumbing.

84 Walton-place, 5 and 6 room steam heated apartments; low rent. Apply to

WINSTON & CO., Express 460. 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT— in the SALERNO, with elevator service. 200 LA SALLE-AV.

TO RENT— THOROUGHLY HIGH-CLASS FAMILY ABODE. Apartments of 6, 7, and 14 rooms. EXTREMELY LOW PRICES. Representative at building daily. OPEN EVENINGS.

TO RENT—THE LEXERD. s. w. cor. Drexel-blvd. and 42d-pl., new 5, 7, and 8 room apartments; steam heat, hardwood floors and finish; tall trees, sideboards, lava- tories, mosaic bathroom, marble entrances, etc. Open today. Rental $37½ to $125.

S. w. cor. Michigan-blvd. and 36th-pl., a few choice 5, 8 and 9 room flats; steam heat, hardwood floors and finish; sideboards, refrigerators, con- cealed mantels, mantels, marble and mahogany en- trances, etc. Rental $52.50 up. Open today. THE BERKELEY.

N. w. cor. Berkeley-av. and 42d-st., a few 5- room flats; steam heat, hot water, hardwood floors and finish; rent $27½ up. The Delavan, 4500 Vincennes-av., 7 and 8 room flats; steam heat, hardwood floors, etc.; rent $27½ up. DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st., Branch office, 47th-st. and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED FLATS—OPEN. s. e. cor. Madison-av. and 54th-st.; new, 4 rooms, $28; 6 rooms corner, $45; 6460 Woodlawn-av., 6 and 7 rooms, $35; 6439 Woodlawn-av., 6 rooms, $40; new; s. e. cor. Calumet-av. and 49th- st., 4, 5, and 6 rooms, $22.50 to $32.50, very desira- ble; s. w. cor. 40th-st. and Indiana-av., 6 rooms, elegant and new, $32.50 to $40; n. e. cor. Wabash-av. and 43d-st., 6 rooms, electric light and artesian well, $27.50 to $30; 5639 Madison-av., 6 rooms new, $42.50; 4618 Indiana-av., 7 and 8 rooms, $40, new; Cottage Grove-av. and 50th-st., 6 and 7 rooms, $22.50 to $30; 4623 Rhodes-av., 6 rooms, $22.50; 4618 Ingleside-av., 7 rooms, $32 and $35, new; 6129 Woodlawn-av., 8 rooms, $37.50, new; 6126 Ingleside-av., 6 rooms, $25. Calumet-av. to 2354 Calumet-av., cor. 24th-st. HOWARD & BRO., 101 Washington-st. and 4306 Cottage Grove-av. Open evenings.

TO RENT—NEW APARTMENTS IN THE ALBION, 609-11 Lake-av.; eight rooms and bath, strictly high grade, all the latest improvements, including elevator service; charming view of the lake from dining-rooms; finished in variety of hardwoods and decorated to suit; abundance of light and air; all outside rooms. These are unquestionably the best apartments on the South Side, both as to location and arrangement; within 2 blocks of three lines of transportation, including boulevard trains and Oakland station. I. C. R. R. depot. Rent, $70 to $75. L. M. SMITH & BRO., Agents, 3947 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT— THE ALBEMARLE. TO RENT. LAKE-AV. AND 36TH-ST. LAKE-AV. AND 36TH. FOR HIGH CLASS TENANTS. IN LUXURIOUS AND ARTISTIC SURROUNDINGS. THE ALBEMARLE HAS NO EQUAL IN THE CITY. DETAILS AND TERMS REASONABLE. FOR TERMS AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO AGENTS, RHODES BROS. & CO., 87 Washington-st.

TO RENT—627 47TH-ST., NEAR GRAND-BLVD., best eight-room second flat for the price on South Side; steam heat, hot water, tile bathroom, waxed hardwood floors, sideboard, refrigerator, lace curtains, electric bells, locks and buttons; gas stove, ice chest; porcelain tub; latest decorations; excellent janitor service; rent, $30. Inquire of janitor, or from Washington Park, choice neighborhood; keys at first flat; price, $50.

TO RENT— "LUCANIA," GREENWOOD-AV. AND 62D-ST., one of the finest steam heated apartment buildings in Woodlawn, 4, 6, and 7 rooms; finished in hardwood, oak floors, tiled bathrooms, mantels, gas ranges, iceboxes, etc.; $24 to $58. THE DAGMAR, 647TH AND MADISON-AV., 3 rooms and bath, newly decorated, all modern and; $15. W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE FLEUR DE LIS, 3606 WABASH-AV., none finer; only two 4-room flats vacant at $20 and $25; others May 1; stone front, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, sideboards, refrigerators, hardwood finish, polished floors, all outside rooms; perfect service; see janitor. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN THE KENWOOD, AT WASHington-av. and 50th-st., only 2 blocks from I. C. Ry. station, 6-room modern flat; steam heat, hot water, janitor service, porcelain, tile and mosaic baths, mantels, marble and mahogany entr

BRIDE IS IN GRIEF.

Mrs. N. H. Chalfant Says Her Husband Has Disappeared.

HER MONEY ALSO MISSING

Tells the Police She Fears She Has Been Deserted.

MARRIED ONLY TWO WEEKS.

Detectives Are Now Searching for the Absent Man.

WIFE IS LEFT WITHOUT FUNDS.

Mrs. Janet Chalfant complained to the police at the Central Station last night that her husband, N. H. Chalfant, had deserted her at the Palmer House on Wednesday night, taking with him $1,700 of her money and leaving her penniless. Detectives Corbus and Kelly were detailed to find him.

Mrs. Chalfant said she eloped from Chicago to Covington, Ky., two weeks ago, and was married. One year ago, when she was Mrs. Janet Spencer, a widow, she kept a restaurant at 2210 Wabash avenue, and a rooming-house directly across the street. Chalfant, who was superintendent of the Hote National Advertising Agency, in River street, engaged board with her. She declares he wooed her and she consented to become his wife. She wanted to be married in Chicago, but Chalfant, she says, thought it would be more romantic for them to run away to the Blue Grass State and there be united in wedlock. Mrs. Spencer consented and sold her business, realizing about $2,000 in cash.

In order that there might be no delay in the wedding, she says, she supplied Chalfant with money to purchase his wedding clothes and defray the expenses of a bridal tour. After their marriage they went to Muncie, Ind., and later to Gaston, Ind., Chalfant's birthplace. There, she declares, Chalfant suggested that his wife should buy a farm near Elwood, Ind. The deal was not closed, however, and Chalfant and his bride came to Chicago three days ago and secured apartments at 49 and 51 Rush street.

When they arrived in Chicago Mrs. Chalfant says she still had $1,700, which she intrusted to her husband. He told her on Wednesday evening that he had a business engagement at the Palmer House and asked her and her 10-year-old son, Boyd, to accompany him. They did so, and he left them in the Palmer House waiting-room. Mrs. Chalfant waited two hours, and as her husband did not return she went with her son to the rooms in Rush street. There, she says, she learned that while she was at the Palmer House her husband had driven to their apartments with a cab, packed all his clothing into two valises, and fled.

Mrs. Chalfant is about 40 years old and is good looking. Her husband is said to be at least ten years younger. Mrs. Chalfant said her husband had complained of being sick, and he might have gone to some sanitarium.

SEEK TO REVIVE OLD COMPACT.

Purpose of Meeting of Wholesale Grocers to Restore Agreement to Maintain Sugar and Coffee Prices.

In spite of the denials of those present at the Victoria Hotel meeting of wholesale grocers from central and middle Western States Wednesday, THE TRIBUNE is in a position to state that the objects of the gathering was the reëstablishment of the so-called equality plan of handling sugar and "package" coffee, or, in other words, reviving the wholesale grocers' trust, which has not amounted to much since the equality plan was abandoned on March 14 last by the principal grocery jobbers of this section.

The meeting was composed of officials of the State wholesale grocers' associations of Illinois, Indiana, North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Michigan, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Ohio, and West Virginia. Among the leaders in attendance were Charles Off of Peoria, William Brace of Detroit, J. J. Hogan of La Crosse, Ira B. Smith of Milwaukee, Mr. Wilson of the Riley-Wilson company, Kansas City, and A. C. Musselman of Grand Rapids.

President Grinstead of the National Wholesale Grocers' association was chairman of the meeting. No positive result was reached, and the meeting was adjourned for thirty days. The utmost secrecy was thrown around the proceedings, but it has become known that the unsatisfactory state of the sugar and coffee trade was the sole topic of discussion.

The withdrawal of a large Chicago wholesale grocery house from the equality plan on March 14 was immediately followed by the cutting of prices below a profit basis throughout the Chicago territory. The fight between the Woolson and the Arbuckle people to an equally disastrous degree disorganized the package coffee business.

This is the second time the equality plan of handling sugar has been tried and abandoned on account of suspicions that the agreement to maintain prices was being secretly disregarded by some of the association members. The association had no means of enforcing the agreement, and the sugar trust declined to interfere.

The Chicago grocery jobbers do not handle package coffee, except of their own roasting, and are consequently only remotely interested in the coffee war, but it is generally understood the equality plan has proven no more successful in the coffee trade than in the sugar trade.

AGREE ON CHURCH UNION PLAN.

Committees from Fifth and Kenwood Presbyterian Congregations Accept a Tentative Arrangement.

The consolidation of the Kenwood and Fifth Presbyterian Churches was tentatively completed yesterday at a conference between the committees of both congregations. The basis of consolidation is the abandonment of the Fifth Church at Thirtieth street and Indiana avenue, and the union of the two congregations into one at Kenwood. The new organization is to assume the $10,000 mortgage on the Fifth Church. The question of a name was not involved, but no trouble is anticipated on that score. The united congregation will worship in Kenwood church until plans for a new building are prepared. Before the union can be brought about the Presbytery of Chicago will have to approve of it.

DELAY IN ALLEY "L" CHANGE.

South Side Elevated Road Not to Have Electric Motors Until the Middle of Next Week.

It will be several days before electricity will be used as the motive power upon the South Side Elevated railroad. It was expected to begin using motors yesterday, but imperfections were discovered in two lengths of the heavy power-house piping and the condemned pieces had to be recast. This necessitated a postponement of the inauguration of the system until Tuesday or Wednesday of next week.

R. G. INGERSOLL ON "LIBERTY."

In a Lecture in Chicago on May 1 He Will Discuss Spain's Treatment of Cuba and the Maine Explosion.

Robert G. Ingersoll has just signed a contract to deliver a lecture in Chicago on Sunday evening, May 1, entitled "Liberty." His representative here says the Colonel will go fully into Spain's treatment of Cuba and the blowing up of the Maine. The lecture is from the Colonel's standpoint as an American citizen and soldier.

Great Western Champagne, the finest, purest vintage in America, is equal to any imported and superior to many.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

Bicycle Suits for Women.

The Luey.

We got on so famously with the sisterhood of Bikers last year that we've made extensive preparations to satisfy fashion's every whim and changing mood in bicycle wear this season. Let us tell you three valuable facts: First, there's no economy in trying to make your own bicycle suit; second, there's no sense in paying fancy prices for tailor-mades; third, there's no place where you can get such pretty, such stylish, such serviceable, such intrinsically *good* bicycle suits as on "Carson Pirie's" third floor. For instance we offer:

The Duplex.

The Popular Luey Suits.

Luey Skirt, 36 inches long; fly front reefer jacket, in black, navy, brown, and tan cheviots—complete $8.50.

LUEY SUIT—made of small check and plaid suitings, medium shades; fly front jackets, half silk lined—a splendid suit at $15.00.

LUEY SKIRTS—(separate) complete line in plain and fancy cloths, black, navy and fancy mixtures—skirt only—$6.00; $8.00, $10.00, and $12.00.

Special Closing Sale of Duplex Suits.

We have 100 Duplex Suits left, and we offer them all at the same price, banishing from our minds all thought of former values. The assortment includes handsome suits in the most desirable covert cloths, small checks, and fancy mixtures, fly front reefer, blazer, and cutaway coats—regular prices $16.50 to $20.00—closing out at $10.00.

FUNERAL OF DUDLEY WINSTON.

Brief Services Held Yesterday Afternoon at St. James' Episcopal Church.

The funeral of Dudley Winston, late President of the Civil Service commission, was held yesterday afternoon at St. James' Episcopal Church, Cass and Huron streets.

City officials, Aldermen, and men prominent in the business and political life of the city were present in large numbers to do honor to the memory of Mr. Winston.

All the details of the ceremony were carried out in accordance with arrangements previously announced. In accordance with the wishes of members of the family, and with the custom of the Episcopal church, no funeral sermon was preached, no word of eulogy spoken. Only the brief ritual of the church was used.

Many floral pieces sent by friends, city officials, and others, were placed about the casket. Interment was at Graceland.

The body arrived in the city at 9 o'clock in the morning, and was taken to the family residence at 99 Pearson street, where it rested until the funeral at 2 o'clock.

The pallbearers from the residence to the church and cemetery were:

Carter H. Harrison,	Peter Dudley.
Charles M. Walker,	Silas H. Strawn.
William E. Kent,	Hempstead Washburne.
Hugh J. McBirney,	F. R. Babcock.

NICHOLS IN THE COUNTY JAIL.

Man Accused of Embezzling $20,000 from Henry W. King & Co. Arrives from New York.

Herbert G. Nichols, who was arrested in New York last week charged with embezzling $20,000 from Henry W. King & Co., arrived in Chicago yesterday morning in charge of Detective Sergeant Peter S. O'Connell.

Nichols was smiling when he stepped from the train. He refused to talk about his case, giving as his reason the death of Henry W. King, one of his former employers. From the way he spoke, however, it was believed that he will deny the charges. He intimated he might have something to say later. There is talk of the prosecution being dropped within a short time.

Ex-South Town Assessor Richard Gunning was one of the first of Nichols' old friends to greet him. Nichols was taken to Captain Colleran's office and from there to Justice Foster's court. He was remanded to the County Jail to await bail, which will probably be secured within a day or two.

IS ACCUSED OF STEALING GAS.

Mrs. Emma Roe, a Boarding-House Keeper, Held to the Grand Jury.

Mrs. Emma Roe, who keeps a boarding-house at 3508 Lake avenue, was held to the grand jury under $600 bonds by Justice Everett yesterday to answer charges of defrauding the People's Gaslight and Coke company. She is accused of tapping a pipe leading from the street main and using the gas, which did not pass through the meter. Part of the time, it is said, gas was allowed to run through the meter in order to avert suspicion. Mrs. Roe denied knowledge of the alleged fraud.

Scholle's Good Furniture.

The visitor to this store is always agreeably disappointed.

From the front it may not be imposing—but once the threshold is crossed the impression is gained that one is in the right place. Good furniture, like everything else, has its distinguishing marks, and needs no introduction to people of discriminating taste.

The first thing you will see on your entrance is a row of chiffoniers, which we believe to be the handsomest in any store in this country. We propose to make them invite you to come in by naming prices on them which will compel your coming this week.

1 mahogany finished Chiffonier, 5 ft. 6 in. high, 5 drawers, cupboard, French plate mirror, size of top 20x28, was $20.00, this week.....$15.00

A lot of quartered oak, curly birch and bird's eye maple Chiffoniers, 5 ft. 10 in. high, size of top 20x32 in., beveled French plate mirrors, 6 drawers with cedar bottoms, regular price $24, this week $18.00

Same Chiffonier in real mahogany, regular price $25.00, this week.....$20.00

1 real mahogany, swell front, carved legs, rococo toilet, 46x23 in., 6 ft. high, 6 drawers, 2 cupboards—a beauty—was $30.00—this week.....$60.00

A great showing from $6.00 to $75.00 and plenty at in-between prices.

Was there ever a woman who had enough chiffoniers in the house?

We do upholstering well.

H. E. SCHOLLE & CO.

222 Wabash-av., bet. Adams and Jackson-sts.

REVELL'S CURTAIN SALE.

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW.

Frilled Curtains, 3 yards long, in blue, pink, gold, green and violet—worth $3.00 a pair—your choice.....$1.85

Irish Point Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, full width—worth $6.00 a pair—your choice.....$3

Brussels Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, 54 and 60 inches wide—worth $7.50 a pair—your choice.....$4

One, two and three pairs of a pattern to be closed out—Irish Points, etc.—sold up to $12.50 a pair—your choice.....$5

One, two and three pairs of a pattern to be closed out—Brussels, Swiss, etc.—sold up to $20.00 a pair—your choice.....$9

Negus Curtains, very heavy quality, reversible, for portieres, couch covers, etc.—Oriental colors—sold up to $6.50 a pair—your choice.....$3

REVELL'S DRAPERY SALE.

Thousands of Yards.

Our Great Purchase from B. L. Solomon's Sons, New York.

We guarantee to undersell every Store in the city with the bargains offered below

Original Price.		Now.	Original Price.		Now.
$5.50	IMP. SILK DAMASKS..	$1.50	$2.00	DRAPERY STUFFS....	75c
$7.50	IMP. SILK BROCATELLES.	$2	$3.00	DRAPERY STUFFS....	$1
$10.00	IMP. SILK DAMASKS....	$3	$1.75	DRAPERY STUFFS....	50c
$15.00	IMP. SILK DAMASKS..	$4.50	200 SAMPLES of the above goods at ¼ price.		

Adams St.—Alexander H. Revell & Co.—Wabash Av.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Fine Shoes for Men—

Examples of high-grade shoemaking. In the making of our finest Shoes is employed the same skilled labor that produces the best custom work—upper and sole leather of unquestionable goodness—and trimmings of the best quality. They are fashioned on the newest and most shapely lasts—fall short in *none* of the good points of custom-made shoes—and lack *only* in the excessive costliness of the latter.

Finest French Patent Leather, German Enamel, French Calfskin, Russet Kid and Russet Leather are represented in our stock.

We have the best Patent Leather Shoes sold in Chicago for $5. They are made on the London last—narrow or wide toes, with Kangaroo tops, corded tips, single soles of the best stock, finest trimmings and custom finish; first-class shoes for street or dress wear.....$5

Men's Black or Tan Kid and Russet Willow Calf Lace Shoes—soft, pliable, easy and durable.....$4

A large selection of the best shoes sold in Chicago at $3.50; in Russet, Tan or Black—on the most popular lasts; an exceptionally strong line—qualities such as we have often sold at $5.....$3.50

TODAY AND TOMORROW

are the closing days of the

Great . Auction . Sale

of the Pushman stock of

ORIENTAL RUGS.

TWO CHANCES are left you to come in and bid on whatever piece meets your fancy.

Sale positively closes Saturday.

EDSON KEITH BLDG.,
Wabash and Monroe, each day, at 10:30 and 2:30.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY, ETC. OFFICE of the Public Printer, Washington, D. C., April 8, 1898. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p. m., May 6, 1898, for furnishing stationery, fuel, ice, hardware, plumbing and electric supplies, lumber, etc., for the use of the Government Printing Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899. The right to reject any and all bids and to waive defects is reserved. Detailed schedules of the stationery, fuel, ice, etc., required, accompanied by blank proposals, and giving the regulations with which bidders must comply, may be obtained by addressing this office. F. W. PALMER, Public Printer.

Vaughan's Seed Store

84 and 86 Randolph-st.

CHICAGO PARKS LAWN SEED.

25c per lb.; 5 lbs. $1.00; 10 lbs., $1.75; 50 lbs., $7.75

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

111 TO 115 STATE STREET.

AN ECONOMICAL PROPOSITION IN

Silk-Lined Suits and Jackets

Three Startling Silk-Lined Man-Tailored Suit Offerings for Friday and Saturday.

$25 Value For..... $15.00 $30 Value For..... $18.50

$35 Value For..... $25.00

Positively the greatest values ever offered in Chicago. All strictly new and high class—all made to our own special order. In Blouses, Fly Fronts and tight fitting. Colors Black, Navy, Tan, Brown and Mixtures. Made from choice new **Cheviots, Coverts, Whipcords, Tweeds and Novelty Weaves.** The superior make-up—the elegant finish—the perfect fit—the beautiful silk linings—all go to make these suits the biggest bargains ever offered in this city. Every suit is a distinctively **Stevens** introduction and our endorsement goes with it. A perfect fit guaranteed or money refunded. Absolutely unmatchable—at

$15.00, $18.50 and $25.00.

$6.50 values for $3.98.

Nobby Silk Lined Jackets.

100 Beautiful Jackets—latest mode—fly front—stitched seams—flaps on pockets—correct lengths—all satin lined throughout—a good $8.50 article for only.. $5.00

200 very handsome fly front and double breasted **English Top Coats**—beautifully lined throughout with fancy Roman stripes or solid color taffeta—most **manish** coat in shape and workmanship yet produced—an excellent $15.00 garment for..... $10.00

Bicycle and Golfing Man-tailored Suits and Separate Skirts

Unquestionably the finest line in Chicago. For to-day and Saturday we place on sale **50 Smart Bicycle Suits** made from new mixed tweeds and homespuns—in fly, double-breasted and cutaway shapes—compare elsewhere with $15 suits—then buy here for..... $10.00

100 Homespun Cheviot Separate Skirts—cut and shaped from our own special design. These skirts have no equal for hang, fit and shape—**silk lined throughout**—no such skirt ever offered at less than $10—to-day and Saturday..... $6.75

Silk Petticoats.

Special for To-day and Saturday.

100 fine Silk Petticoats—in all the new scarce shades—not one in the lot worth less than $6.50—your choice for only..... $3.98

Call early, as they may not last all day. Our display of elegant novelties in Silk Petticoats is the finest in the city.

Silk Waists. A rare opportunity.

Another lot of those beautiful **Silk Shirt Waists** which drew such crowds Monday and Tuesday—faultless in fit—made from fine Silk Surah—in all the new scarce colorings—new stock collar and Ascot tie—a waist made to bring $6. This week only..... $3.75

75 fine quality Colored Satin Waists—detachable stock collar and English Ascot tie—elsewhere you'll find them priced at $7.50—here only..... $4.75

We carry the largest assortment of Silk Shirt Waists of any house in the world.

Hosiery and Underwear Dept.

In its new location—on the Main Floor.

Women's Hosiery—Women's Underwear
Men's Hosiery—Men's Underwear

To introduce our new Hosiery and Underwear Department (on the main floor),

We announce for Friday & Saturday a big special introductory sale Men's & Women's Hosiery & Underwear at marvelously low prices.

It will be the Hosiery and Underwear opportunity of the season.

Women's Hosiery.

25c quality Women's Fast Black Cotton, 3 pairs for 50c, or per pair..... 18c

35c quality Women's Extra Fine Fast Black Cotton Hose, 3 pairs for 65c, or each..... 25c

75c quality Women's Scotch Plaid Lisle Thread Hose, 3 pairs for $1.35, or per pair..... 48c

35c quality Women's Fast Black Lisle Thread Hose, 5 pairs for $1.00, or per pair..... 22c

$1.25 quality Women's Pure Silk Hose, in cream, pink, sky, white, tan, and fast black, a genuine $1.25 quality for..... 85c

Women's Underwear.

65c quality Silk Mixed Vests, cream, pink and sky, 3 for $1.00, or each..... 35c

50c quality Women's Lisle Finished White Vests, a good 50c article for..... 25c

$3.50 to $4.50 qualities Women's Pure Silk Vests and Pants (plain flat cloth), in novia blue and cream, actually worth from $3.50 to $4.50, per garment for..... $1.10

Men's Hosiery.

35c quality Men's Half Hose, in fast black, tan and Scotch Plaids, 3 pairs for 65c, or per pair..... 25c

45c to 65c qualities, an assortment of twelve different styles, plain and fancy cotton and lisle thread half hose, made to sell at from 45c to 65c, 3 pairs for $1.00, or each..... 35c

75c quality, an interesting lot of Men's Extra Fine Silk Plaited and Lisle Thread Half Hose, also plain and fancy cottons, a good 75c quality, 3 pairs for $1.40, or per pair..... 48c

Men's Underwear.

60c quality Bro. Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, (drawers gusseted), our special price..... 45c

85c quality Sea Island Cotton Shirts and Drawers, (drawers gusseted), our special price..... 62c

$1.00 quality Genuine Two-Thread French Balbriggan Shirts and drawers, our special price..... 75c

85c quality Merino Shirts and Drawers, 50% wool, our special price..... 65c

$1.00 quality Natural Merino Shirts and Drawers, 65% wool, our special price..... 87c

$1.25 quality Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, 80% wool, our special price..... 95c

Men's Neckwear Dept.

500 dozens New Imperial Puffs, Four-in-Hands, Bows, and String Ties—just received—choice new patterns—regular 50c grade. Today only..... 25c

1,000 dozens stylish novelties, fresh from our workrooms—the finest grade of Neckwear manufactured—$2.00, $1.50, $1.00, 75c, and..... 50c

Your Ancestors

never had the opportunity you possess of selecting from large stocks of wall paper.

In these times every one can have handsomely decorated walls, for we are showing beautiful designs in wall paper from 20c to 65c a roll.

We have less expensive as well as better ones, if you desire them.

We decorate a house complete, including painting.

S. A. MAXWELL & CO.,
134-136 Wabash-av.

PROPOSALS. U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., April 1, 1898. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Disbursing Clerk until 2 p. m., Thursday, May 5, 1898, for furnishing supplies during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, as follows: Stationery; laboratory; lumber and packing boxes; fuel; painters'; plumbers'; ice; forage; car seals, etc.; brooms, etc.; flowerpots; cleaning carpets; telegraph and hardware; flags; instrument; maps; map frames; purchase of waste paper. Full information furnished on application to the Disbursing Clerk or the Weather Bureau. Bids must be sealed and addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, in accordance with instructions given on schedules.
JAMES WILSON, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING REGISTERED PACKAGES, TAG, OFFICIAL, AND DEAD-LETTER ENVELOPES.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28, 1898.
Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at this Department until 12 m. on Thursday, the 5th of May, 1898, for furnishing such Registered Packages, Tag, Official, and Dead-Letter Envelopes as may be ordered for the use of the Department, postmasters, and the postal service during a period of one year, beginning on the 1st day of July, 1898.
Proposals must be made on the blank forms provided by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Registered Packages, Tag, Official, and Dead-Letter Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. Bids delivered in person must be handed in at or before the hour above specified for the receipt thereof; otherwise they will not be considered.
Blank forms of proposal with full specifications and samples of the envelopes will be furnished upon application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.
JAS. A. GARY,
Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING ENVELOPES FOR THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS DURING THE ENDING JUNE 30, 1899.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
By the 96th Section of the Act approved January 12, 1895, it is made the duty of the Postmaster General to contract for the supply of both plain and printed, to be used in the several other Departments.
Under this authority proposals are invited and will be received at this Department until 2 p. m. on Thursday, the 5th day of May, 1898, for furnishing such envelopes as may be required by the Departments during the year ending June 30, 1899.
Proposals must be made on the blank forms provided by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Envelopes for the several Departments," and addressed to the Postmaster General. Bids or proposals are to be delivered in person to the Postmaster General at or before the hour above named, or they will not be considered.
Blank forms of proposal, with full specifications, may be furnished upon application at this office, or will be furnished upon application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BRO'S.

111 to 115 State Street.

Fine Millinery..

If we were to tell you the whole truth and nothing but the truth concerning our Millinery Dept., unless you had seen it you would scarce believe it; it would read like a fairy tale. The difficulty with us is simply that we cannot supply fast enough, the extraordinary demand for our beautiful Millinery—there's nothing like it anywhere—our exquisite creations have fairly captured the city—and then our prices are so reasonable—so very reasonable—Visit our showroom today or tomorrow—our exhibit of swell spring novelties will surprise and delight you. Special lines at $15, $10 and $7.50

THE TRIBUNE:
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, } One Cent { Thursday, Friday, Saturday,
SUNDAY, FIVE CENTS.

Hats—The best $2, $3 and $4 Derby and Fedora Hats in town. J. S. BARNES & CO., Fashionable Hatters, 86 Madison.